NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

NOTICE

All persons, firms and banks having accounts or deposits to the credit of, or claims against, the late Mr. Max STRUCKMEYER's estate are hereby requested to communicate without delay with the German Consulate-General, No. 2 Peking Road. 10078

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANY OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

ISSUE OF TLS. 2,000,000
6% DEBENTURES 1930

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the General Meeting of the Debenture Holders of the above issue of the above Company called for the 30th day of September 1937 in the Board Room of E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House, Shanghai, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the Resolution set out in the notice convening the meeting as an Extraordinary Resolution stands adjourned till Thursday the 21st day of October 1937 at the same time and place.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, October 6, 1937. 10130

NANKING

Our office in Nanking has been temporarily transferred to

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R. E. OLAUSSEN,
President.

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THE LESTER SCHOOL (SENIOR) also remains closed until further notice.

THE LESTER SCHOOL (JUNIOR) will re-open in temporary premises in the Western District at an early date. Students who have already enrolled must report personally to the Headmaster at 401 Great Western Road on or before Saturday noon, 9th October, 1937. Students who have not already enrolled may apply for admission on Monday, October 11, 1937.

The temporary Office of the Principal of the Lester School and Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education is at 401 Great Western Road, Telephone No. 20163.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
E. S. WILKINSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, October 5, 1937. 10116

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As it is now possible for furniture and effects to be removed from the above buildings, tenants who do not intend to return to their apartments are asked to make immediate arrangements for all such furniture and effects to be taken out of the buildings, keys to be returned to the management, together with remittances covering back rentals.

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Audited Circulation Statement
Average number of paid copies sold Daily in September, 1937

10,346

Shanghai 78.4% Outports 21.6%

The following is the circulation statement certified by the Company's auditors for September, 1937.

"The daily average circulation of the 'North-China Daily News' for the month of September, 1937, was ten thousand three hundred and forty-six copies, exclusive of frees and vouchers.

"The geographical distribution was Local, 78.4%, Outports and Foreign, 21.6%."

THOMSON & Co.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
October 4, 1937.

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"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement

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After a Cycle of Cathay

Whether going on home leave or retiring, your personal and, probably, your business interests in China and especially in Shanghai, will continue.

Letters will be uncertain; news in home papers will be scanty. The cheapest and most effective link will be the weekly copy of the *North-China Herald* containing all the China news of the *North-China Daily News* and costing, including postage, $2.50 a month.

Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, North-China Herald, 17 The Bund, or Tel. 11055

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ss. "PRES. WILSON"

CARGO FOR DELIVERY AT SHANGHAI AND FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SHANGHAI

Consignees of cargo ex the above steamers are hereby notified that, owing to the present situation, it was impossible to land their cargo at Shanghai and same has, therefore, been discharged at Manila at their sole risk and expense, whereby all the obligations of the vessels, their Owners, Masters and Agents, have been fulfilled in accordance with the terms of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Consignees should therefore apply for delivery of their cargo to the Company's Agents at Manila, Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
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THE CHENG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, October 13, 1937 at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1937, declaring a Final Dividend, electing Directors and Auditors and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from October 8, 1937 to October 13, 1937, both days inclusive.

Shareholders are requested to notify the General Managers promptly of any change of address that may have taken place since the last dividend.

Dividend Warrants for Chinese Shareholders will be retained in our Office and may be had on application at any time during ordinary office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries and General Managers.

93 Canton Road
Shanghai, October 2, 1937. 10028

OBJETS d'ART

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Markham Road Fire
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Photographs of the above and others which have appeared in the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" are now on view at Watson's, 71 Nanking Road, where prints may be obtained within a few hours.

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 10

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of

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"The volume is well worth the money asked for it, and it is as handy, neat and accurate a work as it has been our lot to see."—*Shanghai Times.*

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"It has been revised with the care which has become almost a tradition, and is as complete a register of residents, agents, hongs, as mortal man could devise. Its chief claim to popularity is not its compactness, nor its comprehensiveness, but its *reliability.* The volume has been brought up to date, and no business house in the city can afford to be without a copy of 'The Shanghai Directory' at hand. The little Red Riding Hood of the Bund publications merits praise, and deservedly gets it."—*The Shipping Review and Shipping and Engineering.*

If you have not yet ordered your copy do so at once.

Price $6; with Map $7

THE PUBLISHERS,
North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.
17 The Bund

S.M.C. SCHOOLS

Consideration is being given to the possibility of acquiring temporary premises in which to establish classes for the pupils of the Council's Schools. In order to ascertain the number of pupils to be accommodated those at present in Shanghai are requested to report or register their names and addresses at the following centres:

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L. C. HEALEY,
Superintendent of Education.

October 6, 1937. 10136

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Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtao—to Hong Kong and Canton	*One Sailing Weekly*
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SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

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"The inimitable Sapajou captures in his cartoons the grave, the comic, the critical and the sympathetic aspects and spirit of this Shanghai war. His drawings are a commentary upon as well as relief to, the strife through which we are passing, and the collection which is here presented is among the best works he has done. . . . IN PARENTHESIS the daily light-hearted and jocular commentary on passing events . . . runs page by page with Sapajou's cartoons to make up a delightful volume. Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin sees and brings out the humourous with a whimsical touch all his own; he can be devastatingly cynical as well as broadly funny and gives us a 'slant' which helps to brighten the dullest day. . . ."—*Shanghai Times.*

"An attractively-bound book containing reprinted cartoons and IN PARENTHESIS columns since the opening of hostilities. . . . The book should prove interesting to many Shanghailanders who have gone through the present trouble and wish to add a touch of humour to their collection of war mementoes."—*China Press.*

SHANGHAI'S SCHEMOZZLE

by SAPAJOU

with R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN ("In Parenthesis")

Royal Quarto, 72 pps. Art Cover, Sewn Silk Cord

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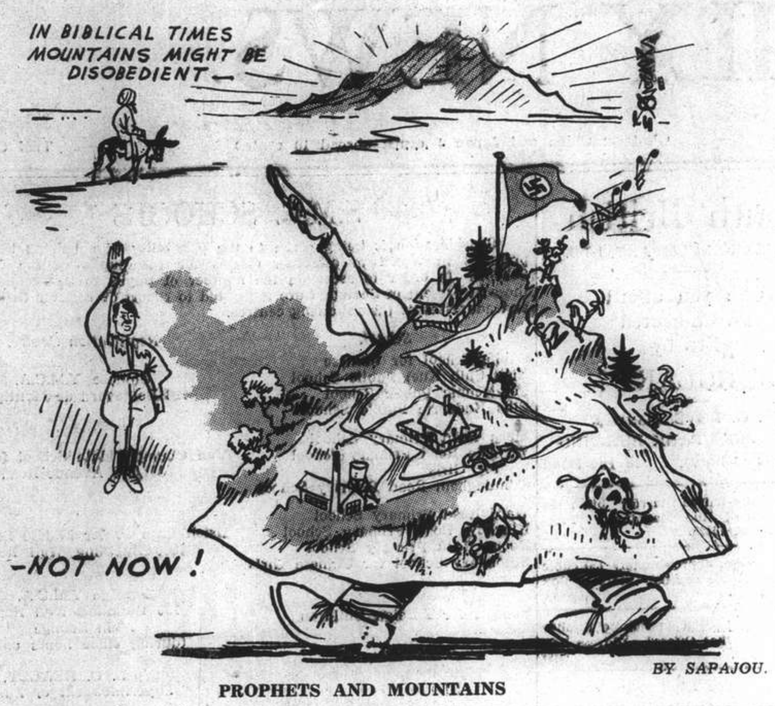


PROPHETS AND MOUNTAINS

In Parenthesis

Another Blinding Flash

A BROADCASTING Briton is reported as having stated that the present Sino-Japanese conflict is not a local affair, but definitely an international problem.

That is, of course, what everyone appreciates, and is striving to keep it so—you know, international, purely between China and Japan.

* * *

The Sentimentalists

JUDGING from some of the sentiments expressed in the correspondence columns, there are some enthusiasts who would embark upon another war in the sacred interests of peace.

* * *

And then

THERE'S another of those correspondents who appears to think that Japanese bombing behaviour is "not cricket." The sooner some people begin to understand that war never was, they will have a better perception of what it really is.

* * *

This Very Sad World

Although definite information is still lacking regarding the true state of affairs it is reliably reported that harmony is sadly missing among Manchoukuo officials and Japanese advisers.

In other words Manchoukuo would much rather fiddle on the *Hu-ch'in* than strum on the *samisen*.

* * *

Merely a Suggestion

IN view of all that has happened, isn't it just about time someone protested against the bombing of open cities in Spain?

* * *

Natural History Note

THERE'S quite a lot of misinformation in the average newspaper heading, thus:—

W. J. MONK DECIDES HAGGIS DISCARDED BAGPIPE

This, of course, is all wrong: the haggis never had a bagpipe.

* * *

A Protest

IN a very kindly reference to the result of Sapajou and ourself gambolling on the green during this "Much Ado About Nothing," a local contemporary dealing with IN PARENTHESIS writes:—

"He can be devastatingly cynical as well as broadly funny."

If this reference to breadth concerns our personal dimensions it is greatly to be deplored. As for being cynical, we have always considered ourself a "child of light."

* * *

A Solution at Hand

REPORTS the United Press:—

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Putting Japan on an even fuller basis of preparedness, the Government to-day published a draft list of prohibited or restricted imports and exports.....

The list was divided into three sections: firstly, prohibited exports, chiefly munitions, which were not detailed.....

Now if Japan will only prohibit the export of munitions to China this present goodness-knows-what-it-is would soon come to an end.

* * *

Moscow Happy

A NEWS despatch from Moscow says:—

Russia is very optimistic with regard to the war in China, believing that the Japanese invaders will soon be confronted with untold difficulties. Meanwhile, as a result of the heroic resistance put up by the brave Chinese soldiers, a good part of the Japanese troops will be kept too busy to turn their attention to anything else. Russia's military position in the Far East, therefore, will be considerably improved.

From what we see of it someone seems to be fighting somebody else's battle.

* * *

A Sad Blow

A LARGE number of mice will from now on be on their good behaviour, —580 passengers arrived by the Andre Lebon, mostly evacuees from Hongkong.

* * *

A Complaint

IN Parenthesis has a very definite complaint to make against the Chinese authorities. Until Tuesday the starting time for air-raids was 6.35 p.m. precisely, and Friday or Saturday generally the evenings chosen. The departure from schedule has seriously interfered with certain financial manipulations. In fact on Tuesday he lost. If this sort of thing continues he will have to boycott these air-raids.

* * *

It's all wrong

"THIS is a heck of a war," one visiting newsman complained, "we came here to get news and all we get is bedtime stories at press conferences."

Statements like this are apt to confuse the minds of those endeavouring to understand the situation. It has been said time out of number that this is not a war, so how the heck can it be a heck of a one?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE REAL OBJECTIVE

Plea for "A Clean Slate"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With your admirable editorial entitled "The Real Objective" I think most of your readers will agree—"in principle," as the saying goes. The real objective, you rightly point out, is the restoration of peace. You regard Japan as being the aggressor in the present situation, the only question is, what is to be done about it? Sanctions, boycott, economic pressure are all ruled out by you as likely to make matters worse instead of better. Then it seems the only course left is to stand round and watch the conflict until such time as one or both parties indicate in some way a desire that somebody should call "Time!" Then all the passive Powers suddenly become very active as peace-makers, and eventually everything becomes "normal" again.

That used to be the way matters were settled in the "good old days," and if this is still to be the procedure, then let the signatory Powers be perfectly frank and formally declare that all their pledges, promises, and undertakings under the League Covenant, Kellogg Pact, and Nine-Power Treaty, are null and void. Let us have a perfectly clean international state. Dr. Nitobe used to speak of his countrymen as showing "rabid realism in politics," as being "more realistic than idealistic," and said that when Japan signed the Kellogg Pact in 1929 she "took it for granted that in those regions where she had paramount and vital interests, she, too, would naturally be exempt from the obligation of the Non-War Pact."

If it is to be taken for granted that signatories to a contract are only going to fulfil its conditions so long as it is convenient or expedient to observe them, then obviously one very large waste-paper basket is called for into which may be thrown all the scraps of paper signed since the world was made safe for democracy. Then we shall know just how we stand and, if lucky enough to find somebody we can really trust —and will trust us!—we can each make our own private arrangements for national security.

It has never been my idea that a boycott or sanctions would of necessity bring an end to Japan's aggression without the use of arms. I do believe that Anglo-American action in that direction would be quite enough to make Japan change her mind about not tolerating any outside "interference" in her quarrel with China, but I also realize that sanctions might lead to further hostilities—but what of it? We do not hesitate to call a policeman because his appearance may further aggravate a person guilty of disturbing the peace. We know that if one policeman is unable to handle the offender we can get two, or ten—with some mounted men in reserve, and that if need be the Mayor will read the Riot Act and troops will take a hand in restoring order.

To me, then, the position is simply this—if the international agreements providing appropriate measures for dealing with an aggressor are still valid, let those measures be applied—and damn the consequences. If, however, those agreements are unworkable, let the fact be made publicly known and let them be frankly repudiated; then we need no longer be under any misapprehension about the wickedness of aggression, and we can all go out after the glittering prizes waiting to be picked up by those nations which (to quote Dr. Nitobe) refuse to "commit suicide in order to uphold a clause in a treaty" which overlooks the realities of life, and denies an energetic nation opportunity to assert "its right to live."

BOYCOTTER.

Shanghai, Oct 6.

"Cooling Hot Heads"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

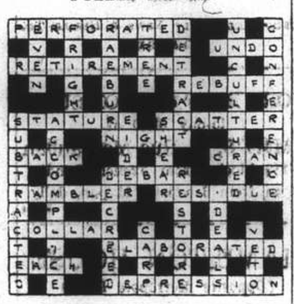
SIR,—When I read in to-day's paper your editorial note that the British Government had taken swift but effective action to deal with murderous terrorism, and that there is no reason to think the British authorities will be perturbed by suggestions of grave repercussions, and that "persistence in the present determination to put down terrorism with a firm hand will have a magical effect in cooling hot heads," I felt quite elated to think that Great Britain had decided to uphold the sanctity of treaties and protect China against aggression.

It was with great disappointment that I discovered the "hot heads" in question were Arabian, and not Japanese; also that you do not approve the idea of sending Japan "to Coventry," and call it a crude schoolboy idea which seldom achieves its purpose. As a Chinese who has been quite a lot among British workingmen (not schoolboys) I can assure you that the "Coventry" plan has been very effective in dealing with a class of person whose "sincerity" (shall I say?) is doubted by his mates.

COLD FEET.

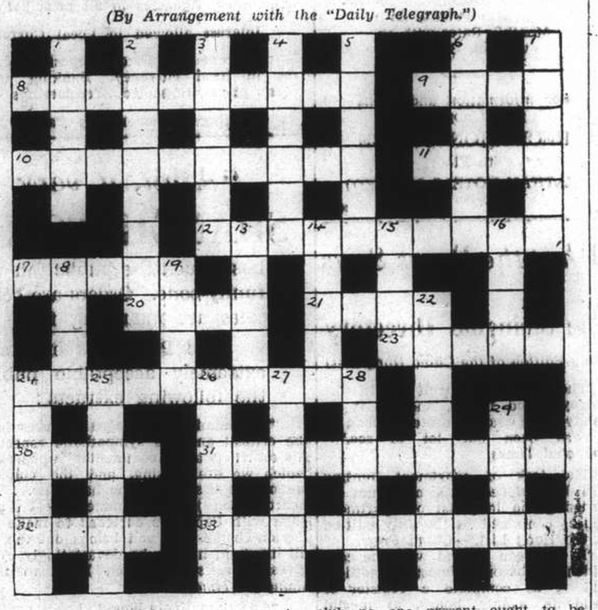
Shanghai, Oct. 6.

SOLUTION OF LONDON PUZZLE No. 1328



LONDON CROSS WORD NO. 1329

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Zun Kung
8 Well meaning, but with love-turned heart
9 Rough idea of what to do in the office
10 Heated result of giving Sion a showing in a sticky mess
11 Lame kind of Army order
12 No place is excepted, apparently
17 The church is above this, of course
20 In a pier he would certainly be more iridescent
21 A single hair, possibly
23 The hatter can spring from a change of this
24 This is largely a question of who comes first
30 Unusual form of 18 down
31 "I put no date" (anag.)
32 The raising of this may produce knots
33 Simple

DOWN

1 The cyclist's sole resting-place
2 A view that apparently gives the ocean what belongs to the land
3 Bad-tempered
4 If this talk is in the temperance club no one present ought to be "speechless," of course
5 Had the Iron Duke a look of this kind?
6 If marooned by his co-villains he might have had himself to eat, not pie
7 Stalky's pal
13 Wordsworth without words
14 A mute survival
15 One could not have this geographical feature of England in the Thames Basin, of course
16 A beastly noise
18 The Guards should be in the van, of course, not in this
19 Jesse Owens broke this more than once in Berlin
22 Look before you leap
24 Her Pa's arrangement of a few words
25 The best judges ought to know if the second part of this little creature should cover the first part
26 Does this parasitic plant tremble with frailty?
27 Is this infant taught to "pinch" things?
28 A dish
29 Deal can provide this for holiday-makers

Chinese Friendship

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One factor which, whether strong enough or not to affect the duration or magnitude of the present hostilities must have an important, if not decisive, influence on the methods of warfare and the gravity of the unnecessary sufferings of civilians: the relations between the Chinese and the neutrals, particularly the British.

In calling up such a subject for contemplation, I am aware of the precariousness of the ground I am treading. Slight as it might be, there is the risk that someone might be tempted with the opportunity to air past and best forgotten grievances, actual or imagined, to prejudice the cause of this country. All such grievances, big and small, have had, at various times, their full share of public attention; and for neutrals to elaborate on them for no visible purpose now, when China is decidedly "down" though not quite "out," is, to say the least, contrary to the precepts of fairplay and short-sighted.

In spite of all that China had endured from Japan for the past decades, the boycott of Japanese goods was called off when the latter was visited by earthquake in 1926—during which, incidentally, many Chinese nationals were massacred along with Koreans by patriotic societies—and a shipload of food and clothing was despatched from here in aid of the relief. Small enough as that gift was, it was the gesture that mattered. And the Chinese have not, by any means, won a reputation for sportsmanship!

Not that her current adversity should be a shield against all criticisms. Consideration of past misunderstandings and quarrels, however, should be done with sincerity and without malice and, most important of all, with a due sense of proportion and a frank effort at self-inspection.

1925/27 was the worst period for Sino-British relations. Of little use and unpleasant it would be to search into the causes and effects of the estrangement between the two nations. After that hectic period and while the National Government was consolidating its position, the authorities and public leaders of both countries spared no efforts for rapprochement. The path was by no means smooth. On the one side is the die-hard who balked at the loss of every out-of-date privilege. On the other, the irreconcilable, impatient at the slow progress of levelling age-old international inequality. Irritations were caused through the over-anxious assertion of authority and insistance on red-tape, sometimes quite unnecessary.

Among the foreigners there are those who have earned the wrath of their countrymen by their open opposition to the existence of most of the unilateral treaty privileges. The writer is one of those who has repeatedly but unrepentingly met resentment from his compatriots for the theory that, though these privileges must by all means be abolished this must be done in a way that is considered legal internationally and, however inequitable some of the treaty obligations are, they should be observed until formally abolished; and that to avoid bitterness the expediency of gradual weaning must sometimes be employed.

Some of your readers may smile and ask: now you want our friendship and sympathy? Frankly, yes; now more than ever! Too, it may be remembered, the policy of friendly relations was pursued by the Chinese Government years before our serious clash with Japan in 1931.

That deplorable mishap at the Great World and at the Palace and Cathay Hotels cannot be placed into the same category as the Japanese bombing of civilians. It is the intention that makes a world of difference. Chinese, from the Generalissimo and Madame down, have felt the deepest sorrow and horror at that catastrophe and have been prompt in expressing them which cannot help but being genuine, considering the fact that Chinese nationals have been the main sufferers. To remind us and the world of it at every opportunity on which the question of non-combatants is brought up is, you will agree, unkind and unfair.

To those who have lost beloved or otherwise suffered directly from that mishap we have nothing but the profoundest sympathy. The resentment they have expressed, precisely because of the personal element in it, must be respected. It would be indeed desirable if a more concrete form of sympathy could be shown, but there are obvious difficulties for that.

COSMOPOLITE.

Shanghai, Oct. 5.

A Sense of Responsibility

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Residents in Shanghai abhor the undeclared war; they desire peace to prevail; they hope for mediation; they deplore over the refusal on the other side to listen to overture. Apparently some of them want to know the reason why this war has come about and why it cannot be terminated now.

Can they not sit quietly and reflect on the last part of your editorial for this morning entitled "Confusion of Thought"? Do they ever realize that they themselves have been somehow all along responsible to the present situation they detest so much? Is their sense of responsibility not strong enough to induce themselves to think out and act upon some adequate solution?

It is ineffectual as a means toward peace just to complain, to protest, to wait and see. Let us quote Dr. C. A. Barbour, President of Brown University, who said in a sermon to the members of New York University on Sunday, June 10, 1934, that "the peace of the world is no soft and flabby thing that shuts its eyes to moral distinctions and refuses moral obligations.....There is no genuine and lasting goodwill anywhere and there can be none unless at the heart of it glows the white light of righteousness, of fair dealing between man and man, between nation and nation. No nation can hold a true place and an honourable place in the world of nations if international agreements are mocked at as scraps of paper." We may therefore ask: what can be expected from the violator of international agreements and civilized human codes if the professed peace lover, wherever he may be, shuts his eyes to moral distinctions and refuses moral obligations? Irresponsibility or inertia breeds contempt. Now more urgently than ever, Shanghai residents must fulfil their duties in every possible way.

J. USANG LY.

Shanghai, Oct. 4.

A CHOLERA HOSPITAL

Free Treatment

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The only Chinese Hospital in the Settlement that accepts Cholera patients gratis is the Shanghai Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital, situated at No. 25 Yu Ya-Ching Road, corner of Avenue Edward VII. I had the opportunity to visit it yesterday and found, to my great astonishment, that a great number of the patients were in the most piteous state, lying on the floor for want of suitable accommodations. Most of them are naturally Chinese refugees, with no means, and it is up to the public, by their generous contributions to alleviate their lot.

From the information given to me by the Superintendent of the said hospital, Dr. C. S. Teng, an average of 275 patients are treated per day, and since the first appeal made by the said hospital to the public, very few contributions are sent. The people who are better provided for than these refugees, should help the less fortunate ones. I am appealing on behalf of these sufferers, who are now fighting for their lives, to the general public for their generous and much needed help, and it is certain that every cent spent in this direction will be blessed and recompensed by God.

K. C. WAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

LEESANG'S REFUGEES

Statement of Account

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should appreciate very much if you could publish in your esteemed Newspaper the following Statement re s.s. "Leesang."

	No.	Fare. in $	Total $
S'hai-Dairen (I) (C)	5	40	200
Dairen-S'hai (I) (C)	22	40	880
	5	20	100
*Adjustment	7	10	70
Deck	47	30	1,410
	8	15	120
Tsingtao-S'hai Deck	12	20	240
	4	10	40
†Adjustment	1	10	10
Total			$3,070

*Difference between the prices of Chinese 1st class and deck tickets, Dairen-Shanghai.
†Difference between the prices of tickets Dairen-Shanghai, Dairen-Tsingtao.

I take this opportunity to express our sincerest thanks to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for their valuable assistance rendered to the Russian refugees.

CH. METZLER.
Chairman,
R.E.C.R. Association

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

RELIEF WORK

A Class Overlooked

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with much interest Mr. CHARLES R. SHAW'S article in your issue of the 5th instant, also your article in to-day's issue under the caption "Foreign Distress."

There is one class of people which you both have overlooked, viz:—those at present in employment who cannot get their salaries paid, due to the fact that their employers have no cash in hand to pay them. For instance a friend of mine has over $500 due him, but is unable to draw any part thereof as his employers have no liquid cash. Can't something be done for these poor unfortunates who have families to support?

SYMPATHIZER.

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

***There is no warrant for the statement that this category of distress has been overlooked either by Mr. Shaw or by this journal. Such cases automatically come within the scope of the activities support of which was commended.

***Several letters have been held over owing to pressure on space.

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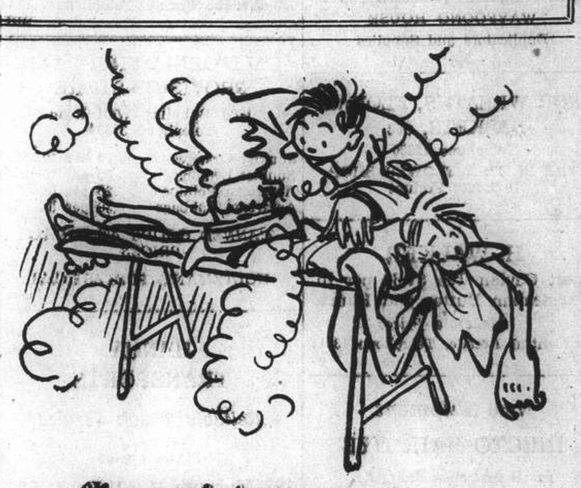

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The Stage and Screen in Review

CURRENT FILMS

CATHAY.—"Marry the Girl."—Hugh Herbert heads a cast of "lunatics" including Mary Boland, Frank McHugh, Alan Mowbray, Frank McConnell, Allen Jenkins and Carol Hughes, in a riotous tale of big business that nearly lands the entire cast in the mad house. Opens to-day.

NANKING.—"Meet the Missus."—A laugh-hit, which again brings the team of Victor Moore and Helen Broderick to the screen. Dealing with a contest to choose the nation's foremost housewife, the film is a satire upon popularity contests. Burlesquing the current dance sensation, the men stage a parade in evening clothes and then peel them off to disclose highly coloured bathing suits. Reviewed elsewhere.

METROPOL.—"Breezing Home."—Featuring William Gargan, Binnie Barnes and Wendy Barrie. The story has its settings in modern night clubs where Wendy is a singer and at the Santa Anita track where Gargan trains a string of horses owned by Binnie Barnes. There is romantic rivalry between the two girls over the affections of Gargan. Reviewed elsewhere.

GRAND.—"The Singing Marine."—Return of Warner Bros great musical hit. Starring Dick Powell, Doris Weston, Lee Dixon, Hugh Herbert, Jane Darwell, Allen Jenkins.

FILMS COMING

"Wake Up and Live."—With Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly, Ned Sparks and Jack Haley. America's leading snooper and the old Maestro continue on the screen the feud they have hitherto conducted over the air. Songs, dances, wisecracks round out a swell show. Next at the **GRAND.**

"My Heart is Calling."—A Jan Kiepura picture bringing delightful music and a great deal of fun to the screen. The tenor sings in the most unexpected places: on the embarkment quay, from the mast head of a liner, in a business office, and in front of the Opera House at Monte Carlo. Marta Eggerth, playing the leading lady, sings and dances, while Sonnie Hale does his "business" with untiring energy. Next at the **NANKING.**

"Nine Days a Queen."—Tudor England in the days of Henry VIII and the tragic story of Lady Jane Grey. With Cedric Hardwicke, Nova Pilbeam, John Mills, Sybil Thorndyke, Frank Cellier, Felix Aylmer, Miles Malleson, Gwen Ffrancon Davies. Coming to the **CATHAY.**

"I Promise to Pay."—Chester Morris, Helen Mack and Leo Carrillo in a fearless exposé of the merciless loan shark racketeers that squeeze millions of dollars from the innocent public every year. Included in the cast are Thomas Mitchell, Patsy O'Connor, John Callaudet, Crawford Weaver and Thurston Hall. Soon at the **METROPOL.**

"Dance, Charlie, Dance."—Stuart Erwin, Glenda Farrell, Jean Muir, Allen Jenkins and Tommy Wonder, famous tap dancer, in the tale of a country boy who went to town with a bankroll. Coming to the **CATHAY.**

"Artists and Models."—Paramount's million dollar musicale, with Jack Benny, Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen, Gail Patrick, Ben Blue, Hedda Hopper, the Yacht Club Boys, Andre Kostelanetz and his orchestra. Coming to the **GRAND.**

"San Quentin."—A gripping drama of the Big House, packed with thrills and surprises. It stars Pat O'Brien, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane and has a cast of several thousands. Coming to the **GRAND.**

"Racketeers in Exile."—George Bancroft, in a role reminiscent of his memorable portrayals in "Underworld" and "Dragnet" and heads the large cast consisting of Wynne Gibson, Evelyn Venable, Marc Lawrence, George McKay, John Callaudet, Helen Lowell, Gary Owen and Jonathan Hale. Coming to the **NANKING.**

"California Straight Ahead."—A stirring drama of an industrial conflict between railroad and trucking lines. This picture stars John Wayne with Louise Latimer playing the leading feminine role. Coming to the **METROPOL.**

THE PARAMOUNT SHOW

Svetlanoff and Nikitina to-night will headline the new floor show to be presented at the Paramount Ballroom, a popular gathering place in Shanghai. Svetlanoff and Nikitina are ballroom dancers of unusual merit and made their first appearance at the Paramount several months ago, at which time they were very successful. They will be supported by two other good acts. It is announced by Mr. A. V. Martin, general manager, that the Paramount, which boasts two dance floors, 100 international hostesses and an American cocktail bar, is preparing to instal another cocktail bar on the balcony floor.

RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA

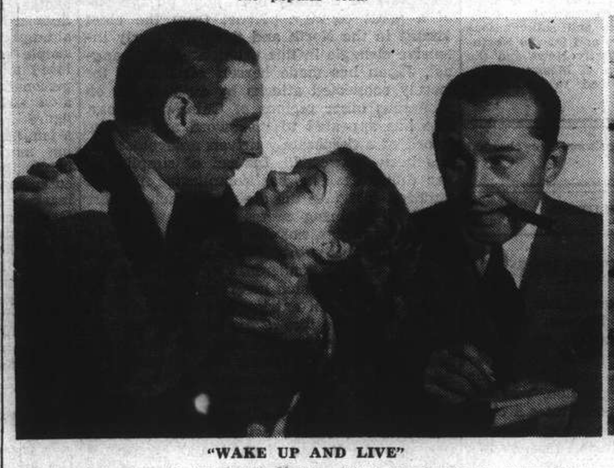
Next week Orlovskaya will be at the Lyceum in "Countess Maritza."

"BREEZING HOME"

Wendy Barrie and Binnie Barnes, both British actresses, the first mentioned a former resident of Hongkong, have the leading feminine roles at the Metropol Theatre to-day. In this racing drama, William Gargan plays the popular lead.

"MARRY THE GIRL"

Hugh Herbert and several other comedians will hold forth at the Cathay Theatre to-day. This riot of mirth has in its cast such players as Frank McHugh, Mary Boland, Allen Jenkins, Carol Hughes, Alan Mowbray and Frank McConnell.



"WAKE UP AND LIVE"

Coming to-morrow to the Grand Theatre this musicale has for its leading players Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell and Alice Faye. In the supporting roles are Ned Sparkes, Patsy Kelly and Jack Haley, the latter in one of his best portrayals.

"I PROMISE TO PAY"

Coming shortly to the Metropol Theatre are a trio of lesser, but capable, stars, notably Leo Carrillo, Helen Mack and Chester Morris. Others in this tale of racketeers are Thomas Mitchell, Crawford Weaver and Thurston Hall.

TO DINE AND DANCE

ARCADIA.—Cabaret-restaurant. Kalivoda's orchestra. Nick Kniazeff and company. Russian cuisine.

CASANOVA.—Arevallo's orchestra. No cover charge.

CATHAY HOTEL LOUNGE.—Morning and afternoon tea and cocktails.

CATHAY RESTAURANT.—8th floor—Luncheons.

CHEZ ROVERE.—French cooking and personal service.

DEL MONTE.—Cabaret. Ernie Kaai's orchestra. No cover charge.

D. D.'s NIGHT CLUB.—Russian and foreign style cuisine. Entertainment.

FARREN'S.—Dining and dancing. Gabor Radic's Orchestra.

KAVKAZ.—Classical music and dancing. Russian cuisine.

METROPOLE HOTEL.—Grill and dining rooms for business tiffins and other occasions.

NEW ROYAL HOTEL.—Lounge, bar and restaurant.

PALACE HOTEL.—Tea lounge, snack counter and grill room. Music during tiffin, tea and dinner by a classical trio. Sundays excepted.

PARAMOUNT.—Cabaret. Gloria Andico's orchestra.

PARK HOTEL.—Lounge 3rd floor—tea and cocktails. Dining room 2nd floor—luncheon and dinner.

TOWER.—Cathay Hotel, dining and dancing. Freddy Kaufmann and Eric de Reynier.

AT THE TOWER

A night club that is fast recapturing the fancy of pleasure-seekers in Shanghai is the newly re-opened Tower on the 9th floor of the luxurious Cathay Hotel. The Tower specializes in an unusual type of entertainment; its *forte* is an atmosphere of intimacy, which succeeds in linking patrons together by the common bond of informality. The Tower does not boast of a large, spacious dance floor. Rather does it modestly assert its right to rank with leading entertainment spots by the luxuriousness of its surroundings, the cozy comfort which prevails, and the atmosphere of enjoyability that percolates to every nook and cranny of its interior.

The patron of the Tower is captivated by the general excellence of the food served, of the delightful concert music provided during dinner and of the gay, lilting melodies for dancing which follow. Subdued lighting carries out intimacy.

Freddy Kaufmann, officiates at the Tower in the capacity of manager, while the alert members of his staff are always devising new methods of making even the most discriminating of guests feel at ease, and no one can complain of lack of service when dining and dancing at the Tower.

Joseph Ullstein's Cathay Orchestra plays throughout dinner, which is served from 7.30 p.m. and his delightful melodies are greatly enjoyed. The facile fingers of Eric de Reynier at the piano provide tuneful and seductive melodies for dancing after 9 o'clock.

RUSSIAN LIGHT OPERA

The Russian Light Opera in opening their fifth season to-day a week have the gratifying announcement to make that Orlovskaya and Valin, popular Shanghai favourites, now are associated with Bitner and Rosen in executive capacities. During the 1935 season Orlovskaya and Valin were the outstanding artistes of the company and contributed in no small measure to the success of the Russian Light Opera. Having returned from a tour of India, they intend identifying themselves for the current season with this well established group of players.

Playing on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, October 14, 16 and 17, the company will present Kalman's "Countess Maritza." Others in the cast are, besides Orlovskaya, Valin and Rosen, A. Slobodsky, T. Nevskaya and B. Bodrostin, while V. Volsky is directing the ballet. Scenery by Sofronoff.

THE CINEMA

"BREEZING HOME"

Steve Rowan	William Gargan
Henrietta Fairfax	Binnie Barnes
Gloria Lee	Wendy Barrie
"Clint" Evans	Raymond Walburn
Mrs. Evans	Alma Kruger
Joe Montgomery	Alan Baxter
"Speed"	William Best
Eddie	Michael Loring
Pete, the Jockey	Elisha Cook, Jr.

Basically a typical story of the race track, "Breezing Home" is dressed up with clever touches of originality. Not the least of these is the final scene which has all the important members of the cast listening to the all-important race over the radio of the police wagon which is carrying them to gaol. As a lover and trainer of horses, Mr. William Gargan is unusually convincing and supplies the most pungent passage in the picture by giving a little speech about the animal whose nose he is stroking. Opposite him is Miss Wendie Barrie as a "torch singer" who suddenly become a horse owner. Her charming appearance makes amends for her readiness to sing in public. She finally wins her man who spends the first half of the picture glowering at her. Mr. Raymond Walburn drew more than the usual quota of laughs with his empty pomposity while other members of the cast round out a pleasant piece of entertainment.—R.R.R.

"MEET THE MISSUS"

Otis Foster	Victor Moore
Emma Foster	Helen Broderick
Louise Foster	Anne Shirley
Steve Walton	Alan Bruce
Gordon Cutting	Edward H. Robins
Prentiss	William Brisbane
Barney Lott	Frank M. Thomas
Mr. White	Ray Mayer
Princess Zarina	Ada Leonard
Magistrate	George Irving
College President	Alec Craig
Mose	Willie Best
Mrs. Moseby	Virginia Sale
Mr. Norton	Jack Norton

The sterling talents of Mr. Victor Moore and Miss Helen Broderick deserve better roles than they have in "Meet the Missus," now showing at the Nanking Theatre. An attempt to be satirical at the expense of national beauty contests, the film has its moments of hilarity, mainly due to the efforts of these two artists, and provides an hour or so of light entertainment.

As the "tonsorial artist," extremely proud of his profession, Mr. Moore is a joy to watch. He becomes expert at housekeeping because his contest-

MARTA EGGERTH

Soon to be seen at the Nanking in "My Heart is Calling."

crazy wife (Miss Helen Broderick) neglects it. When he has about reached the end of his patience, she wins the mid-West competition for "America's Perfect Housewife," sponsored by the "Happy Noodle Corporation" and is eligible for the finals at Atlantic City.

Unwilling but faithful, Mr. Moore is dragged along to the contest by Miss Broderick, whose energetic portrayal of the potential "Mrs. America," determined to win, but secretly dependent on her husband even to making her clothes, leaves nothing to be desired.

One of the most amusing scenes is where the long-suffering husbands rebel against having to trail along as second fiddles to their wives and almost cause a riot, finally landing in gaol. Mr. Moore had, however, got his own back by delivering a heartfelt tirade against "Happy Noodles" through the microphone at a banquet which was to have been the grand finale of the contest.

Two comedy shorts precede the main picture.—A.C.

GAIMUSHO COUNTERS U.S. CRITICISM

Substantiation Offered for "Provocation" Thesis

SHANGHAI EVENTS DURING MID-AUGUST RECALLED

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The Shanghai affair was the outcome of "well considered Chinese provocations" as was "clear to all who were willing to study the matter calmly and dispassionately," a spokesman of the Foreign Office to-day told foreign press correspondents.

"Who can deny," the spokesman declared, "that on the night of August 13 the 30,000 Japanese residents and refugees in Shanghai were facing terrible slaughter when a vast number of Chinese troops attacked the Japanese Naval Landing Party, attempted to break through the thin line of Japanese defence, and to cut off contact between the northern and the eastern sectors, and then annihilate the entire Japanese force and civilians before Japanese reinforcements reached Shanghai?

Cause of Chapei Exodus

"Who can refute the fact that the Chinese had notified individually all foreigners, as well as Chinese, who lived in that part of the Settlement which lies east of the Soochow Creek and urged them to move out of the district for safety by nightfall of Aug. 13?

"And who can, finally, deny that when the Chinese forces had launched an attack from both air and land, the only remaining inhabitants in the attacked area were Japanese non-combatants?

"Suppose that the Chinese had succeeded in breaking through the Japanese defence line that night. Then the fate of the tens of thousands of Japanese residents would have been the same as that which befell 300 Japanese men, women and children a short time earlier at Tungchow.

Such "outstanding and undeniable" facts, the spokesman said, should never be ignored by "those who wield the power of the press."

The statement was in reply to an editorial in the "New York Times" on Oct. 4, in which that journal criticized the spokesman for his failure to substantiate his contention that the Shanghai incident was caused by Chinese "provocations."

When the Shanghai hostilities broke out on Aug. 13, he went on, 3,000 Japanese bluejackets faced a Chinese force ten times that number.

Commenting on the concentration of Japanese warships in Shanghai just prior to the outbreak of the incident, the spokesman said that the Japanese gunboats and destroyers assembled in the harbour reached Shanghai as convoys for ships carrying Japanese nationals from the Yangtze River ports to safety.—Domei.

FROM DAY TO DAY

MAJOR F. W. GERRARD, on the termination of his sick leave spent in Japan, resumes command of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force to-day.

THERE will be a celebration of the Holy Communion this morning in the Bubbling Well Chapel at 10.30.

THE Local Secretary of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., denies the statement that "all vegetables being transported into Hongkew across the Garden Bridge are being sterilized at the Astor House hotel." He states that the sterilization is being carried out on the street at the corner of Astor and Whangpoo Roads.

AMONG the passengers leaving in the Andre Lebon were Mr. Leon Sthoffer and family. They will join the President Jefferson in Kobe and make their home in Portland Oregon. Mr. Sthoffer has been a musician here for many years, having been in "Whitey" Smith's old Majestic band, the Cathay and Park Hotel orchestras.

A GERMAN church in Chingyuan district in Kwangtung province was destroyed in a Japanese air raid on September 29, states a dispatch to the Shun Pao from Canton. News of the bombing reached the German Consul-General in Canton on October 5, who has subsequently sent a telegraphic report on the German Embassy in Nanking and asked for instructions.

A SERIOUS flood situation has occurred to the south of Tientsin, states a special dispatch to the Ta Kung Pao. Autumn rains, it is understood, have caused a sudden rise of the Peiho. The water level of this river has now reached 5 metres, which is only 80 centimetres below the danger height. Meanwhile, the swollen river has risen 10 centimetres daily, to the panic of local populace now under alien rule.

THE Chairman and Administrative Committee of the British Forces Recreation Centre, 85 Ferry Road, thank the following for their kind gifts of Books, Magazines, Papers and Cards: Messrs. Hind, Ezra, Halse, Miles, Reynell, Pearson, Ethold, The British Red Cross Society per Miss Abraham; Drs Marsh and Partners; and Mesdames Levy, Marsh, Craig, Miles, Hay, Ivy, Germ and others. Books, Papers etc. are taken regularly to Five British Camps and the Military Hospital, therefore all contributions are gratefully received and will be collected on receipt of a telephone call to 30742.

NOVA PILBEAM

The Cathay soon will screen this British star in "Nine Days a Queen."

Japan Bans the Import of 300 Commodities

Restrictions Will Total Over 300,000,000 Yen

PERMIT SYSTEM STARTS ON OCTOBER 10

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Japan's imports of raw cotton, foodstuffs and other "non-urgent" commodities will be severely curtailed when the permit system comes into effect on October 10.

Under the system, which practically prohibits approximately 300 commodities, it is estimated that the importation of raw cotton will be decreased by about 80,000,000 yen; raw wool by 75,000,000 yen, lumber by 20,000,000 yen, and non-urgent imports by 230,000,000 yen.

According to the regulations of the permit system, non-urgent imports include foodstuffs—such as canned goods—alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages except wines, furs, leathers, hats, chemicals, toilet articles, perfumes, vegetable oils, dye-stuffs, yarns, textile goods, rubber goods, non-urgent machinery, instruments, rarer metals and "articles not otherwise provided for in the import list."—Reuter.

Necessity For Economy

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

Apparently in explanation of the projected restrictions on trade, the Finance Minister, Mr. Okinori Kayu to-day told the Cabinet that there was "an urgent necessity for economy in consumption, in view of the national crisis."

Especial care, he emphasized, should be exercised in conserving materials required by the munitions industry, while imports of "goods not urgently needed" should be "severely restricted."

Persons whose incomes were increased by the current boom in certain industries were asked by Mr. Kaya to check a natural tendency to increase their expenditures.

Approving of the Trade Council's proposal, the Cabinet also approved the Council's scheme for licensing exports.—Domei.

DR. SZE BROADCASTS TO UNITED STATES

The American people were urged to boycott Japanese goods by Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, until recently Chinese Ambassador at Washington, D.C., in a speech which the gave at 7 o'clock yesterday morning over a local station with sent it to San Francisco, whence it was relayed on a nation-wide hook-up by both the National Broadcasting Station and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

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Marry her! What can you lose... your mind? Impossible!
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All Announcement in this column are charged at the rate of $3 per insertion.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

STANDARDS AFFIRMED

President Franklin Roosevelt has straitly exhorted his people to beware lest, by omitting to correct the world's neglect of vital standards of conduct, they are themselves imperilled. His plain speaking on the licence now accorded to aggression, whether in the West or in the East, constitutes a clear lead to those Americans who are inclined to hug to their bosoms the delusion that, secure in the geographical inaccessibility of the Middle West, they can adopt the philosophy of the Jovial Monk and care nothing for what goes on across either Ocean. It would be unwise at this juncture to attach to the President's announcement much more than a domestic warning and, perhaps, a definite encouragement to the forces of goodwill. Even so President Roosevelt must be acclaimed as having shown considerable sense of leadership at a time when a word from the United States of America was particularly welcome. The appreciable increase in the vigour of the League's Committee appointed to report on the Sino-Japanese struggle is ascribed partly to the firmness of his challenge to "international lawlessness." It is reasonable to assume that he would not have gone to that point if he had not good grounds for the conviction that practical results would accrue. The great merit of his exposition, in its bearing on the crisis here, is that it goes straight to the root of the trouble. It restores to the first place in statesmanship's consideration the crucial issue of Japan's aggressive invasion of China. It is true that he condemns certain specific activities marking that invasion but it is the aggression itself which he recommends to the world's collective correction, for the purpose of establishing "positive endeavours to preserve peace." He lays stress on the value of a "concerted effort" and it is therefore clear that he will countenance no proposal for which combined support cannot be secured. He has thrown down a challenge to the isolationists. He has warned America that the attitude of neutrality cannot be ultimately effective if lawlessness be unchecked.

In so far as the President referred to the Sino-Japanese conflict his words contain counsel which it is to be hoped will be duly heeded by Japan. This is all the more desirable because the League of Nations, truncated though it be, has taken steps to record a considered judgment on Japan's action in invading China. Brushing technicalities and quibbles aside, the resolution unanimously adopted by twenty-three nations holds that Japan's operations are out of all proportion to the incident from which they arose. The view that Japan has thus acted in disregard of her obligations under the Nine Power Treaty and the Paris (Kellogg) Pact is recorded. The Assembly of the League in considering the report will be asked to take measures for return to the existing obligations and treaties governing the Far Eastern situation. It must be remembered that the decision is based on information available from the chancelleries of member-powers whose representatives in China have been able objectively to expound the situation. In other words the committee cannot be said to have acted on incomplete information. Its verdict is therefore all the more significant. Significant too is the promptness with which President Roosevelt has conveyed the moral support of his country to the League's efforts at reaffirming the principles of the Covenant. It is idle to point to past weaknesses and hesitations. The fact that the United States of America, at this moment, has fearlessly accepted the obligations of her position as a co-operator in peace-construction is all important. It gives valuable endorsement to the weighty findings of the committee which has now reported to the Assembly of the League. The Assembly is unlikely to invite repetition of the failure which arose from the application of sanctions in the Abyssinian crisis. The movement to organize an unofficial boycott of Japan is obviously doomed to receive no official support either in America or in Europe. Democratic freedom of speech and action may in certain conditions facilitate some form of individual expression of disapproval of Japan's policy. Anything like a deliberately planned method of economic pressure is at the moment improbable. President Roosevelt's reference to the sanitary device of establishing a quarantine does not necessarily imply sanctions of an economic kind. Assuming that the Assembly adopts the committee's report it may be possible that the nations concerned will, in conjunction with the United States of America, take up the issues arising from the breach of the Nine Power Treaty.

There are many people who hold that action of that kind should have been taken in September 1931 in preference to the recourse to the League. That is not the view of wisdom after the event, for more than one commentator gave expression to it at the time. Now at long last it seems to be acceptable. It certainly offers the opportunity to approach Japan on diplomatic lines. Nor is economic pressure the only form of disapproval which can be registered, if it should happen that the invocation of the two Treaties leaves Japan cold. The device of temporarily withdrawing full ambassadorial relationships could, for example, be considered. It has the advantage of depending for its efficacy far less on complete unanimity. It may be at the back of President Roosevelt's mind in his reference to "quarantining." For it is impossible to deny the vital importance of his insistence on the duty of checking lawlessness among nations. Standards must be restored otherwise the jungle will be let in upon civilization and no single country will be safe. The action of Japan has thrown into the background all question of China's status or general attitude. Whether the Government of China is or is not fully alive to its responsibilities becomes for the time being an irrelevancy. The point for consideration is Japan's apparent claim to ignore solemn undertakings entered into with fellow-powers, and to elevate the exercise of armed might to the sole arbiter of her discharge of her obligations. Thus the world is called upon to fulfil the duty of civilization by being prepared to mobilize its fullest resources for the support of principles vital to its integrity. If this attitude be firmly maintained there can hardly be any doubt that Japan will have to pause and reflect. It is not enough to say that she is being driven into isolation. That condition will come upon her only by deliberate invitation on her part. She has to consider the danger to her prestige as a great power which unresponsiveness to the world's appeal may precipitate. Looking back on recent history it is difficult to recall an instance of so apparently an indiscriminate launching of military operations on the soil of a great country. Apart from the chief assault in the North and the particularly intensive struggle in this urban area of Shanghai, Japan has made herself responsible for loosely connected attacks by air and sea on numerous other regions of China's territory. She has appealed to the sword and by the sword of a desperately driven antagonist she has been answered. Instead of simplifying her difficulties she has complicated them a hundred-fold. As the days pass each success which they bring seems only to raise up greater obstacles, not the least of which may soon be found to subsist in the growing volume of world-opinion condemnatory of her actions. This is a plight which her friends must sadly deplore. She can extricate herself with full honour if, in the face of the exhortations now addressed to her in all generosity and kindness by her sister nations, she is courageous enough to review the policy thrust upon her Government by unwise counsels. She herself has constantly prescribed adherence to standards of international rectitude. She has the opportunity to justify that sense of decency by co-operation with the rest of the world in restoring those standards for the sake of humanity. No effort will be made to humiliate her in the process. Rather will the world's relief stimulate a readiness to smooth the path of resilement with all the respect which her dignity and traditions command.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE

Every afternoon before dusk a strange flotilla appears at the Customs jetty and disembarks some hundreds of Chinese workers who stream out of the jetty exits in all directions. It comprises a large flat barge and three launches, one ahead and one port and starboard of the barge, which as it proceeds upstream, is one packed mass of blue-clad humanity. As a transportation feat it is unusually good, but it possesses a greater significance for it indicates returning confidence in Shanghai industrial activities and illustrates the great progress made in the last week or two by local firms to staff and operate their Yangtszepoo works. The particular flotilla mentioned belongs to the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., which is now operating with approximately 30 per cent. of its normal Chinese staff and every day 600 workmen are towed by the three launches from the Customs Jetty in the morning at 7 o'clock and back again from Yangtszepoo at 4.30 p.m. Although situated in the heart of the occupied area, with the attendant difficulties of shelling and bombing, the management has been able to "carry on" since the beginning of the fighting and the call of maritime Shanghai for the dock services has resulted in an increasing degree of activity. A tanker, a tug and a coastal steamer have been drydocked this week and the necessary cleaning and painting of hulls and repairs carried out. Despite the unusual conditions, the tanker Fu Kwang was drydocked and repaired in record time. The Shanghai Dockyards also undertook the making and fitting of machinery fittings for the tug Minnie Moller which was used for repairing the broken cables off Woosung recently. This is one instance of enterprises which either by transporting labour to Yangtszepoo daily or accommodating labour on the premises, have succeeded in ensuring the continuance of Shanghai's industrial life from the beginning of the trouble.

IN POOTUNG

In spite of the continuous bombardment by Japanese warships and the attentions of the seaplane from H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo, which make life very uncomfortable, there are many Chinese still living in the Pootung area. A party which visited it yesterday found all sorts of odd buildings being used as quarters by the inhabitants, who naturally preferred living close to the waterfront to venturing into the interior where the chances of being bombed or shelled are greater. Communications with Shanghai have almost ceased in the upper reaches, just beyond the boom. But foreigners still pay visits to their property, landing below the boom and walking along the wharves. The Nantao side shows no activity. But coolies on the Pootung shore are still working, especially in British property, where the Union Jack has been prominently displayed to prevent errors by aviators of both sides. The boom seems to be impenetrable, with ships sunk almost three deep along its length. There are ships trapped above the boom which are costing their owners large sums and are perfectly useless, and it seems a needless waste that nothing can be done to open the boom sufficiently to enable them to come down river and go about their usual tasks. The co-operation of the Chinese authorities to this end would surely not be refused, since the property of friendly nations is being made useless by the boom at present, and there could be little danger to Nantao from the Japanese if the boom were opened for a few hours and closed again after the ships had been released.

NO CHANGE OF DATE

The habit of the Opposition to invite the British Government to arrange an earlier reassembling of Parliament for discussing of a specific crisis has again been exemplified by the request of Mr. Clement Attlee for an immediate return of members to their places in order that the Cabinet's policy in the Far East may be debated. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has observed precedent by refusing to change the date originally prescribed. As this means that Parliament has to curb its impatience for a bare fortnight the Government's decision is not surprising. In the meantime it is possible that the ordinary routine of Cabinet deliberations will enable the country to obtain a better appreciation of the issues at stake and perhaps it will give the Labour Opposition an opportunity of working off some of its steam before coming to the serious business of recording its views through the prosaic medium of Hansard. Actually there is little difference between the general attitude of the House as a whole and the Government's policy on this Sino-Japanese crisis. The fervent supporters of the proposals for some form of economic pressure probably do not expect the Government to encourage their agitation. They may therefore find it convenient to have a fortnight in which they may titillate their somewhat impracticable obsessions in that regard. When the time comes to size up the position under the Speaker's eye the influence of hard realities will have been able to assert itself. It is exceedingly doubtful to say the least of it whether Mr. Attlee would differ greatly from the view which the Cabinet is taking were he, on the reassembling of Parliament, to find himself on the right instead of the left of the Speaker's chair.

CAPTAIN BOYCOTT

The constant use of the word "boycott" does not always connote an accurate appreciation of its origin and significance. Nor perhaps is it generally known that Captain Charles Cunningham Boycott, whose ordeal at the hands of the Irish Nationalists in 1880 gave rise to the word, died as recently as 1897. The agent to the Earl of Erne, Captain Boycott was the first victim of the campaign which was intended to drive the landlords out of Ireland and which was eventually dealt with under the Crimes Act of 1887, when the late Earl of Balfour by his firm administration as Irish Secretary, earned the uncomplimentary title of "bloody." Captain Boycott with his wife was forced to take refuge in a loft for pressure was brought to bear on his servants and his neighbours to cut him off from all amenities of life. His fences were destroyed, he was hooted and mobbed and his effigy was hanged and burnt. The Government sent a force of 900 soldiers to protect an emergency labour corps which gathered his crops. He weathered the storm and eventually secured another appointment as land agent in Flixton, Suffolk, to Sir Hugh Adair. In that quieter atmosphere Captain Boycott lived the life of a simple country gentleman. He was much beloved for his quiet directness and unassuming personality. Well over six foot in height, with a well-trimmed grey beard, his straight soldierly figure in a blue-serge Norfolk jacket was a familiar sight in the streets of the neighbouring market town of Bungay to which he habitually repaired in a dogcart. His liveried coachman seemed to bear an extraordinarily marked facial resemblance to the favourite Dalmatian hound striding obediently along under the trap. Captain Boycott never bore any malice to the wreckers of his Irish career. A man less obsessed with a grievance could hardly have been found. It certainly is ironical that so sinister a weapon of offence should have been first applied to such a man. And it will be noted that, on that original occasion, the boycott involved violence and hatred. Nor did it achieve its object.

ENGLISH FILMS' SUCCESS

Ever since "Man of Aran" won recognition at the annual International Cinematograph Exhibition of Venice the British film industry has taken a special interest in that festival. This year Mr. Herbert Wilcox' new film "Victoria the Great" in which Anna Neagle plays the role, was awarded the Cup of the Nations at Venice for the best new foreign film. Signor Mussolini's own Cup for the best foreign film was taken by the French production, "Carnet de Bal," and the prizes for the best Italian and the best documentary films were taken by Italy's "Scipio Africanus" and Germany's "Mannesmann" respectively. As was to be expected the Italian film is considered to be most attractive for non-Italians as well as Italians for Scipio is one of the great heroes of history—Captain Liddell Hart's modern study "A Greater than Napoleon" bears that out—and the battle of Zama is brilliantly presented by 7,000 players, hundreds of horses and eighty elephants. Talking of elephants, the British film "Elephant Boy" seems to have received the most enthusiastic reception of all at Venice. Other British films to be noted with approval were "Six Hours on Land," "The Edge of the World" and "Wings of the Morning." Among the news reels Venice took greatly to the full-length record of the Coronation of King George VI. The Italian audience applauded loudly and the critics the next day were emphatic in their praise.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF OCTOBER 7, 1877

During the whole summer, the members of the Fire Brigade were not called out once to actual duty, no fires having occurred—a circumstance almost unprecedented in so long a time. But, at last, the immunity has been broken—happily not with a fire of serious dimensions, but sufficiently large to prove that everything was in order to cope with contingencies. The alarm bell sounded shortly after six o'clock on Saturday evening, indicating the locality of the outbreak to be the Foochow road. Simultaneously a glare appeared, so considerable as to lead to the supposition that the fire was of large proportions; and the streets leading in its direction were soon thronged with people. All excitement, however, was soon over. The fire had originated in a small native cotton shop and soon enveloped the two adjoining shops. These were in full blaze when the police arrived on the scene with their extincteurs; but it was apparent that the substantially built walls around the seat of the fire precluded all possibility of the flames spreading to any serious extent. With praiseworthy promptness, the different engines arrived; but two were sufficient to cope with the flames. How the fire originated is not known, the police having been unable to find the inmates of the cotton shop.

THE WEATHER

The temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai, for 24 hours ending 7 p.m.

Yesterday	Min.	69.0	Max.	75.5
Same date, 1936	Min.	66.5	Max.	77.0
Rainfall trace				

Siccawei Recording:—

Yesterday	Min.	68.0	Max.	76.1
Same date, 1936	Min.	60.6	Max.	80.4

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 5th:—Normal and rising pressure over China: falling over Korea and Japan. The typhoon overland is slowly moving north. Northerly to easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 6th:—Overcast and showery weather. North-easterly breezes. High and rising presure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy, fine and cool weather with north-easterly to south-easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast to cloudy with showers and fresh northerly to easterly winds over our regions, the Eastern Sea and Formosa, owing to the typhoon over Kwangtung spreading north-eastward as a rainy low area.—Siccawei Observatory.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY FAILS WHEN DELUGE COMES

President Roosevelt Gives Vivid Warning of Peril If "International Anarchy Thrives Unchecked"

BOMBINGS OF CIVILIANS EXECRATED

Chicago, Oct. 5.

WARNING the United States that it may be attacked if "developing international anarchy" thrives unchecked, President Roosevelt deliberately aimed a bristling speech here to-day at the nations involved in the present hostilities in China and Spain.

The President proposed that a "concerted effort" be made by peace-loving peoples to maintain justice throughout the world, presumably referring to the Chinese and Spanish situations. The President suggested that offending nations against world justice be "quarantined," adding that "the epidemic of world lawlessness is spreading."

"When an epidemic of a physical, disease starts to spread," the President said, "the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."

President Roosevelt avoided mention of isolation principles and appeared to question the ultimate effectiveness of neutrality. If the deluge came, he explained, there would be no escape for the United States. He emphasized, however, his personal determination "to pursue a policy of peace and to adopt every practical measure to avoid involvement in war...."

All Nations Threatened

"The welfare and security of every nation to-day is being threatened," the President declared. In jabbing sentences, he arraigned, but avoided naming, the nations jarring international equilibrium.

"Without justification or warning of any kind," Mr. Roosevelt said, "civilians, including women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air... In times of so-called peace, ships are being attacked and sunk by submarines, without cause or notice."

"Nations are fomenting and taking sides in civil warfare in nations that never have done them any harm," the President continued. "Nations, claiming freedom for themselves, are denying it to others."

Innocence Sacrificed

Innocent nations are being sacrificed to the greed for power and supremacy of other nations, devoid of all justice, President Roosevelt declared. "This reign of terror and lawlessness began a few years ago....There must be positive endeavours to preserve peace."

"America hates war," the President emphasized. "America hopes for peace, and America therefore actively engages in the search for peace."

The President's address was delivered at the dedication of Chicago's new outer-link bridge on the Lake Michigan waterfront. He congratulated the city and the nation on the completion of the bridge.

"We can spend our resources on such projects as soil conservation and other useful endeavours instead of spending half our wealth for armaments, either in the spirit of fear or aggression," Mr. Roosevelt said.

In solemn language, President Roosevelt warned the United States that isolation was not protection from involvement in world war.

"Haunting Air of Calamity"

"I, as a responsible executive and head of the nation, have chosen this great inland city on this gala occasion to speak to you on a subject of definite national importance," he declared in his opening remarks.

"A haunting air of calamity," the President pointed out, "pervades the air." The landmarks and traditions of civilization's struggle toward law, order and justice are being wiped away by international lawlessness, he said.

"If we are to have a world in which we can breathe freely and live in amity without fear, the peace-loving nations must make a concerted effort to uphold the laws and principles on which alone peace can rest secure....There must be a return to the belief in the pledged word and in the value of the signed treaty. There must be a recognition of the fact that national morality is as vital as private morality."—United Press.

Isolation Not Possible

Chicago, Oct. 5.

"It is my determination," President Roosevelt said, "to pursue peace and adopt every practicable measure to avoid involvement in war. If civilization is to survive, the principles of the Prince of Peace must be restored." The peace, freedom and security of ninety per cent. of the world population, the President declared, were being jeopardized by the remaining ten per cent.

Quoting a passage from the book, "Lost Horizon," alluding to the technique of killing, which might endanger every precious thing, the President declared that "if these things happen in other parts of the world let nobody imagine that America will escape or that she may expect mercy.

Dwelling on modern international interdependence, which was preventing any nation isolating itself from upheavals elsewhere, President Roosevelt asserted it was a matter vital to the interest of the people of the United States that the sanctity of international treaties and the maintenance of international morality should be restored.

Some countries, he added, were piling up armaments for aggression and others because of fear of aggression. The figure ran from thirty to as high as fifty per cent. of some national budgets. The proportion of the United States was eleven or twelve per cent. "but we are compelled to look ahead."—Reuter.

League Motion Brands Japan's Action in China

Invocation of Nine-Power Pact Recommended

DETAILED REPORT BY SUB-COMMITTEE

Geneva, Oct. 6.

The Assembly of the League of Nations adjourned to-day until 5 p.m. to-morrow to enable delegates to consult their Governments on the resolution adopted by the Committee of 23 on the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The Polish delegate, M. Komarnicki, announced his abstention from voting on the resolution because he objected to the procedure, while the delegates of Siam, Norway and South Africa said they had not had time to consult their Governments.

Mr. Walter Elliot, delegate from Great Britain, strongly urged acceptance of the resolution because, he said, this was a conflict in which the powers of conciliation which the League possessed should be invoked even at the eleventh hour. He pointed out that the situation in the Far East rendered it imperative that the basis on which the League exercised its powers of conciliation should be as broad as possible.

China Reserves Rights

The resolution was also supported by M. Paul Boncour, French Permanent delegate to the League.

M. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, declared that the Committee had found in the action of the Japanese Government all the elements of aggression, but still did not use the word in deference to the feelings of some of the members.

The recommendations, declared Dr. Wellington Koo, the chief Chinese delegate, were far short of what the Chinese delegation had asked. The delegation were prepared to accept them in a spirit of solidarity, however, it being understood that they reserved the right to present, on a future occasion, proposals which the Committee were now unable to accept.

Findings of Sub-Committee

That Japan invaded China in contravention of her obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris was the conclusion reached yesterday by the Sub-Committee of Thirteen after hours of consideration and hard work.

A report embodying this conclusion was subsequently adopted by the full Committee of 23 with another document suggesting that signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty be invited to meet as soon as possible to seek an end to the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement.

There were three abstentions. While Canada and Switzerland desired time to consult their respective governments, Poland considered the rule of procedure had been neglected and felt that a dangerous precedent was being established.

Resolution for Assembly

Following the approval of the reports, the Committee adopted the following resolution, which will be immediately submitted to the Assembly for consideration.

The Assembly:

Approves the proposal contained in the second report and requests the President to take the necessary action in regard to the proposed meeting of members of the League which are parties of the Nine-Power Treaty;

Expresses moral support for China and recommends that members of the League should refrain from taking any action which might have the effect of weakening China's power of resistance and thus increasing her difficulties in the present conflict, and should also consider how far they can individually extend aid to China;

Decides to adjourn the present session, and authorizes the President to summon a further meeting at the request of the Advisory Committee.

The resolution, which is expected to be passed by the Assembly without opposition, is much more favourable to China than once seemed likely and there is ground for belief that President Roosevelt's speech influenced the decision. It is now expected that, with this approval, the meeting of Pacific powers, which will probably be held in London in the near future, will be able to give some effective aid to China.

Japanese Invasion Clear

In its first report, the sub-committee states "it is clear that the two countries take different views as regards the underlying ground for the dispute and the incident which led to the outbreak of hostilities, but it is unchallengeable that powerful Japanese armies invaded Chinese territory and militarily control large areas, including Peiping itself, that the Japanese Government has taken naval measures to close the coast of China to Chinese shipping, and that Japanese aircraft have been carrying out bombardments over widely separated regions.

"After an examination of the facts laid before it, the Committee is bound to take the view that the Military operations of Japan against China by land, sea and air are out of all proportion to the incident which occasioned the conflict, that such action cannot possibly facilitate or promote the friendly co-operation between the two nations which Japanese statesmen have affirmed to be the aim of their policy, that it is unjustifiable on the basis of existing legal instruments or right of selfdefence and that it contravenes Japan's obligations under the Nine-Power Treaty and the Pact of Paris."

(Continued on page 8)

BRITISH REACTION TO DECLARATION

"The Times" Sees No Change in U.S. Policy

London, Oct. 6.

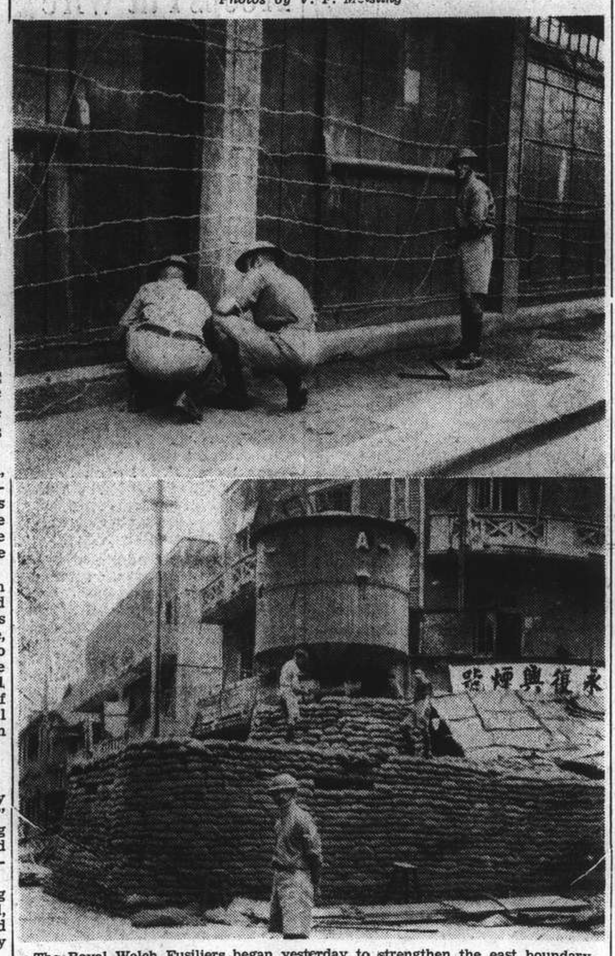
President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago yesterday is given prominence in the press to-day, particularly his remark that peace-loving countries should "quarantine" countries which are spreading the disease of international anarchy.

The "Daily Herald" interprets the

(Continued on page 10)

BARBED WIRE IN NORTH KIANGSE ROAD

Photos by V. F. Meisling



The Royal Welch Fusiliers began yesterday to strengthen the east boundary of their sector by putting barbed wire on Chinese houses in North Kiangse Road (top view). Below, Pillbox "A" and the massive British sandbag redoubt, corner of Range Road and North Kiangse Road, which is but a few yards from the Japanese front lines and not very far from the Pantheon Theatre, held by Chinese troops.

PRIMATE PRESIDES OVER HUGE LONDON PROTEST MEETING

Archbishop of Canterbury Declares Conscience Forbids Silence Over Ruthless Slaughter

London, Oct. 5.

EVERY available seat in the Albert Hall was occupied to-day when the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cosmo Lang, despite protests from the Japanese Anglican Church in Tokyo, presided over a public meeting to protest against "Japan's aggression in China."

After several speeches, the meeting passed a resolution recording "its horror and emphatic condemnation of indiscriminate attacks upon civilian non-combatants by Japanese forces, and urging the British Government to take the lead in securing concerted action by economic measures, or otherwise, to prevent a continuance."

Before settling down to business, the audience was shown a film entitled "Bombs over China," depicting scenes in the war zones.

The object of the meeting, the Archbishop said, was to protest against the "indiscriminate killing and maiming of non-combatants" which had marked the distressing warfare in China and which had shocked the whole civilized world.

They welcomed the protests, the Archbishop continued, made by the British and United States Governments, but hitherto there had been no opportunity for the mass of ordinary citizens in this country to express what was moving strongly their hearts and consciences.

Conscience Forbids Silence

After making all allowances for exaggerations, inevitable in the dire circumstances of a war, there remained, His Grace asserted, only too much cause for our sense of dismay and horror, and after all, in terms of human suffering, hundreds were as eloquent as thousands.

Referring to the protest made by the Archbishop of Tokyo regarding his presence at the meeting, Dr. Lang said: "I must needs have special relations and friendship with Japanese Christians. I know that many of them are distressed by my being here this evening. I wonder, indeed, how far they know the facts as have reached us in this country. But even between friends, conscience cannot be silenced, and conscience forbids us to maintain silence, which might be taken to mean acquiescence."

"We make our appeal," the Primate added, "to the Government and people of Japan to restrain the actions of their naval and military commanders in China and, thus, vindicate their place among civilized nations."

Government Urged to Lead

The Archbishop said he did not personally join in any call to the British Government to act alone without regard to the support of other nations, but they were entitled to ask the Government, if a protest and appeal were unavailing, to take the lead in letting it be known that they were prepared to act if they could obtain such support from other nations as would make their action effective and by inviting other nations to join them.

Surely, he declared, any world-wide protest against these acts in China ought, in all honesty, to lead equally to a world-wide protest against the near possibility of their being repeated on a far wider and more awful scale. "Let not the world neglect the handwriting on the wall."

"We record," the Primate concluded, "our horror at and emphatic condemnation of indiscriminate attacks upon civilian non-combatants by the Japanese forces in China, and urge the British Government to take the lead in securing such concerted action by economic measures or otherwise as may prevent a continuance."

Prof. Chang Peng-chung, of Nankai University, described the scenes of fighting in Tientsin. China, he said, was to-day fighting as a united nation. Her resistance had proved unexpectedly strong and would surely continue.

Japan's Prussian Methods

The Earl of Lytton, Chairman of the League Mission to Manchuria in 1932, described the war which was being carried on by Japan as an "international crime."

The most humiliating fact of all in this tragedy, he added, was that these methods against which we are protesting had not been invented by Japan but copied from Europe.

The Japanese army, he said, was modelled on Prussian lines and the frightfulness of Prussian theory. Japan evidently considered "treaties as scraps of paper and the frightfulness of war as a hallmark of a great power."

Mr. Lloyd George sent a message stating that if civilization was to be saved, aggressors must be made to realize, by combined definite action among the more human and peace-loving countries of the world, that barbarism was not a paying game.

Demand for Boycott

The audience of 10,000, particularly the many Chinese scattered throughout the hall, were stirred by Mr Chang's vivid description of the horrors of the war in China.

A feature of his speech was the complete absence of any attack against the Japanese, and it was left to Lady Violet Bonham-Carter to give it to the audience by demanding a world-wide economic boycott against Japan.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Secretary to the London Labour Party, in voicing the same demand, wished the Chinese people every success in their resistance to aggression, but said it would be far better that it should be made impossible for Japanese aggression to be continued.

Other messages were received from Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal leader; Mr. Gilbert Murray, Chairman of the League of Nations Union, and Mr. Ben Tillet, Secretary of the Dock, Wharf and General Workers' Union.

Mr. Tillet trusted that dockers throughout the world would stop Japanese ships, "for the only alternative at present is that they may have to stop Japanese shells with their bodies, as the Chinese are doing now."—Reuter.

Two Left in One Battalion

The bravery of two Chinese soldiers at the Liuhang front was related to the "Sinwanpao" by a man who had just returned to Shanghai from the front. According to him, during the heavy fighting on Tuesday, a Chinese battalion, ordered to hold a spot at Liuhang, lost heavily. At last, only one captain and three soldiers were left, operating a machine-gun, but they refused to retreat. Then the captain was wounded. He was carried to a place of safety by one of the three soldiers. The other two soldiers remained at the spot, continuing to machine-gun the enemy. After resisting the Japanese for over three hours. Chinese reinforcements arrived and repulsed the Japanese who sustained heavy casualties. The Chinese military authorities highly praised the bravery displayed by the two soldiers.

Woosung Creek Is Crossed By Japanese Army

Heavy Fighting Reported on South Bank

ADVANCES REPORTED

Dud Shell Falls in Gas Company's Compound

Most important development in the local hostilities in several days was the crossing yesterday morning and again in the afternoon of the Wentsaopang, or Woosung Creek, by the Japanese. Although not mentioned by the Japanese communique, the Chinese spokesmen yesterday stressed the severe fighting going on late yesterday afternoon on the south bank of the creek where, they stated, the Japanese had again crossed after having been driven back to the north bank by a counter-attack following a first crossing.

Chinese reports put the place of crossing north of Miaohang, some 4,000 metres east of the Liuhang-Dazang highway. The creek has proved a very strong neutral barrier against further advance by the Japanese to the south in their move apparently aimed at outflanking the Chapei and Kiangwan defenders.

In the Japanese naval communique yesterday, it was claimed that the Naval Landing Party units had effected a junction with the Kiangwan Japanese army detachments.

More Bombing

Japanese aeroplanes were again extremely active yesterday carrying out bombing operations over a wide area in Chapei and the war zone to the north of the Settlement, as well as more sporadic trips over Pootung.

Early in the morning three planes were reported bombing near the Southern Baptist Mission and a Chapei Power Sub-Station in Liuying Road. Fifteen army monoplanes were observed flying west over Chapei. Just before noon, planes bombed the vicinity of Liuying and Kungwoosing Roads, Chungshan and Toosay Roads and Chungshing and Paotung Roads intersections. Five large monoplanes also bombed the railway track west of the Kiangwan Race Course and in the Dazang vicinity.

In the afternoon bombing was reported in the vicinity of Pao-andong Cemetery and the Kiangwan Race Course, as well as in the Liuhong area.

Shell at Gas Co.

At about 8.30 a.m. yesterday a shell fell in the compound of the Shanghai Gas Company in Yu Ya Ching Road, fortunately without exploding. No one was injured. Severe shelling was kept up from early morning, much of it in the vicinity of Darroch and North Szechuen Roads, Jukong Road and the railway, the railway east of the Commercial Press, and the railway west of the North Station.

Important gains were claimed along the entire front in the Japanese army and naval communiques issued last night. Positions east of the Tungchenhsiang Creek were reported to have been occupied by army units in their push towards Kating. Southwest of Lotien and between Lotien and Liuhang other units are reported to have continued to advance in a westerly direction.

Starting from their positions in Recreation Club Road yesterday morning, a small reconnoitering patrol of the Naval Landing party succeeded in penetrating the Chinese lines and in reaching the Civic Centre positions of the army, the naval statement claimed. The patrol, it was further reported, was despatched to the Kiangwan Race Course to ascertain the Chinese positions in that district.

Heavy Fighting

Reporting desperate fighting in Ssusiangkungmiao, west of Lotien, the Chinese spokesman yesterday afternoon reported little change in Chinese positions. After several attempts, a Japanese force estimated to be 1,000 strong, supported by about thirty tanks and armoured cars, again attacked on Tuesday evening and succeeded in approaching to within 600 metres of the Chinese line, where they dug in.

South-west of Lotien, the spokesman stated that a company of Japanese soldiers were surrounded and their officer and a few score of the men killed, more than ten being taken prisoner. Three light machine-guns and many rifles were seized.

Japanese who succeeded in entering Changchiache on Tuesday were driven out yesterday with considerable loss as the result of a Chinese counter-attack.

Wentsaopang Crossed

In speaking of the crossing of the Wentsaopang, the Chinese spokesman told of a successful counter-attack which drove out the first Japanese to cross Tuesday night and early yesterday morning. Another attempt at 3 p.m. yesterday, however, succeeded when Japanese troops gained a foothold on the south bank. Furious attempts by outnumbered Chinese units, the spokesman said, were being waged in order to keep the Japanese on the bank, while reinforcements were being rushed up.

In the Chapei area, the Chinese reported luring Japanese details into a trap when Japanese shells set houses on fire at East Paoshing and Paoyuen Roads. Three light machine-guns and a number of rifles were said to have been captured when the Japanese were mown down. An attack near the Commercial Press, supported by four tanks, was also repulsed after a severe engagement, the spokesman said.

Mr. O. K. Yui Defines "Japanese Holiday"

An addition to the well-known "Roman holiday" and "busman's holiday" has been made by Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor, who acted as a military spokesman yesterday. It is a "Japanese Holiday," which he describes as "having trouble." Mr. Yui pointed out that the Japanese had declared in the morning that they were having a holiday. This, he said, was not the case, as the Chinese troops were giving them plenty of trouble at the front.

Photo by V.F.M.

CHINESE STILL HOLD PANTHEON THEATRE

Over the barbed wire, the Pantheon Theatre (in the background of the picture above) still presented a menace yesterday to Japanese positions near by. On the second floor, immediately above the burned-out two-storey building, may be seen windows with blankets hung by the Chinese troops to conceal their activities.

Evacuees Come Back In The Andre Lebon

More Shanghailanders Return from Hongkong

BROUGHT BY CRUISER FROM WOOSUNG

Travelling up from Woosung on the decks of the Durmont d'Urville, French sloop, some 350 returning refugees, who arrived off the mouth of the Yangtsze in the ss. André Lebon at dawn yesterday, had an almost uneventful trip up-river. Almost uneventful, but not quite, for as the cruiser was passing one of the many Japanese destroyers anchored in mid-stream a sudden staccato "rap-rapping" sent dozens hurrying for shelter, while others flung themselves down onto the deck itself.

They got up rather sheepishly a moment or two later, however, when it transpired that the unexpected noise was only the crackle of firecrackers set off by a Japanese sailor in a moment of fun.

The returning Shanghailanders left Hongkong on Sunday afternoon, after many days of waiting, arguing and pleading in the offices of the Messageries Maritimes for berths; every form of accommodation was taken up, and just before the ship sailed an official of the company in Hongkong told the "North-China Daily News" that had the André Lebon been twice her size people would still have been turned away owing to a lack of accommodation.

Meeting The Suffolk

The trip up the Coast was mainly characterized by bad weather and rain. Two hours sailing south of Ningpo, a large cruiser was sighted on the horizon and the André Lebon, after continuing on her course for a time, veered round suddenly and drew quite close to the strange vessel—which turned out to be H.M.S. Suffolk. Flag signals were interchanged, after which both ships returned to their courses.

The André Lebon dropped anchor in the mouth of the Yangtze at 5.27 o'clock yesterday morning. On the horizon could be seen a lightship, the pilot boat and a Japanese cruiser. At about 9 o'clock, she started up the river after picking up the pilot. The ship steered a very wavy course up the river, the object of this apparently being to avoid overtaking a heavily-laden Japanese naval transport which was steaming slowly ahead.

The passenger liner dropped anchor at about 10 o'clock in the "safe anchorage," and the returning Shanghailanders crowded the decks to listen to the dull booming in the distance, and to count the Japanese aeroplanes, a dozen being frequently seen in the air at a time. Lunch was taken on board, and passengers and their hand-baggage were then transferred to the cruiser via the tender Alexandra.

Many Transports Seen

Dozens of apparently empty Japanese transports sailed past, down-river, while the transfer of the passengers was taking place. Finally, by about 2 o'clock, the last passenger was on board the cruiser and she sailed for Shanghai, the passengers — men, women, and tiny children—crowding the rails to see the "sights." As the ship entered the Whangpoo, she passed a "concentration camp" of Japanese transports—fifteen or twenty of them—two or three hospital ships, with large red crosses on their sides, and a few destroyers and cruisers.

Woosung and all its shambles soon presented itself; in the village, most of the houses were either rubble or standing up on apparently two walls only. On the railway wharf, transports were unloading hay for the horses and mules which could be seen grazing in fields not far away.

On the roads, parties of stretcher bearers could be seen walking along, without any burdens, while cars and lorries passed rapidly to and fro; some form of convoy system appeared to be in force in the case of the latter, for the leading car or lorry always carried a large Japanese flag.

Buoys Reached

Finally, The Bund came in sight, and the large crowd waiting on the Customs Jetty could be picked out. The Durmont d'Urville sailed up past the long and imposing line of foreign warships, and past a corpse floating grotesquely on its back near the Augusta, and then swung round to anchor at the French naval buoys.

Customs officers expedited the carrying-out of the normal formalities, and in a few moments wives and children were being greeted by the large crowd of husbands, fathers, relatives and friends who had been long and anxiously awaiting their arrival. Not a few of the latter were seen looking disappointedly for an expected face and asking whether it was not "possible" or "probable" that not all the passengers from the André Lebon had been landed. They waited around in little clusters long after the last returning Shanghailander had left for "home once more."

Relief Efforts In London Will Include British

Appeal Does Not Apply Only to Chinese Sufferers

"TIMES" SUPPORTS THE MOVEMENT

It has now been revealed by inquiry in London that the telegram which was published in the "North-China Daily News" on October 3 and which recorded the organization of an appeal for sufferers in China by the omission of a sentence somehow failed to make it clear that the appeal covered the distress of foreigners as well as Chinese.

The Joint Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association (who have been meeting almost daily since the present crisis originated) have given considerable thought to this subject and have been in close contact with the China Association in London.

The first impression that the Relief Fund was confined to Chinese sufferers has been corrected by a subsequent telegram which points out that the appeal includes British hospitals, the resources of which are breaking down, and British subjects who are in urgent need of help.

Not Left in Lurch

London, Oct. 5.

The Shanghai correspondent of "The Times" in reporting the appeal by the British Chamber of Commerce and the China Association for assistance to British nationals in distress in Shanghai for increasing severity of this distress concludes with the comment that many Britons hitherto in apparently secure billets now face disaster.

In the course of a leading article commending the appeal for contributions to the relief of distress in China, "The Times" remarks that Englishmen who are to-day proclaiming their sympathy for China and Chinese will prove by their donations that they will not leave their own countrymen in the lurch. Many British subjects in China who were hitherto in well-to-do circumstances have suddenly become destitute because they had no opportunity to rescue their property from the fighting zone and now need help urgently. So great a misfortune has overtaken Shanghai that the local authorities are quite unable to cope adequately with the distress.—Trans-Ocean.

LORD MAYOR HEADS RELIEF DRIVE

Prompt and Efficient Help to be Given

London, Oct. 5.

It was announced to-day, with the approval of the Government, that the Lord Mayor of London was organizing, with the co-operation of the Governor of the Bank of England, a fund for the relief of the Chinese.

The announcement states that the Lord Major is organizing an appeal in the City of London so that prompt and efficient help may be given to the people of China, who are "enduring untold suffering as the result of hostilities in their country," and the large number of British subjects affected.

A small committee will be formed, representing all departments of financial and commercial life.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that British sufferers are clearly included in the appeal issued on October 2 by the China Association, the Conference of British Missionary Societies and the British Red Cross.—Reuter.

AUTONOMOUS REGION IN NORTH HINTED

Japan's Probable Reply to League Suggested

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The newspapers to-day indicate that Japan's reply to the League of Nations may be the establishment of a "long-desired" autonomous region in North China.

If China refuses to co-operate with Japan and decides to protract the war, the Asahi Shimbun declares, then Japan must continue to occupy strategic points in North China semi-permanently so that the new regime there may assume the character of a semi-independent state.—Reuter.

TOKYO DEMARCHE TO MOSCOW LIKELY

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

The Japanese Government yesterday decided to ask the Soviet Government to "reconsider" its attitude towards Japanese enterprises in Northern Saghalien and alleged restrictions on activities of the Japanese-owned North Saghalien Oil and the North Saghalien Industrial Companies.—Domei.

BRITISH NAVAL PARTY LEAVES YANGTZE SHIP

250 Officers and Men of Capetown Going Home

BY TRAIN TO CANTON

All Authorities Advised of Evacuation

Hankow, Oct. 6.

Two hundred and fifty British naval officers, men and marines from the cruiser Capetown, which is marooned in the Yangtze, left for Canton at 9 o'clock this morning in a specially chartered train for Hongkong where they will be transhipped for home.

All possible precautions have been taken to ensure a safe passage. Three large Union Jacks are prominently displayed on top of the train, while Nanking, Tokyo as well as the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Shanghai have been notified of the trip.

The train, consisting of nine units in all, is due in Canton at 6 a.m. on Friday, where the party will immediately proceed to Hongkong via the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Meanwhile, the Capetown is remaining in Hankow until such time as the Yangtze is reopened for navigation. The personnel being retained on the vessel is under 100, including ten officers, which is just sufficient to take the ship to Shanghai.

The Capetown has a tonnage of 4,200 and her main armament consists of five 6-inch guns.—Reuter.

Relatives Reassured

London, Oct. 5.

The possible anxiety of relatives and friends of officers and men serving in the Yangtze River, "owing to the uncertainty in the despatch and reception of mails from His Majesty's ships," was allayed by an announcement made by the Admiralty to-day.

According to a message received from Rear-Admiral Lewis Crabbe, Senior Naval Officer, Yangtze, the announcement declared, "The personnel of H.M.S. Capetown and the river gunboats are suffering no hardships and very little inconvenience as regards supplies."—Reuter.

JAPANESE NOBLES STATE CASE

Conflict Forced on Japan, Says Letter to "Times"

London, Oct. 6.

The Sino-Japanese conflict has been forced on Japan, declares a letter, which is given prominence in "The Times" to-day, signed by Prince Tokugawa, Viscount Ishii and Parons Hayashi, Matsui, Seino Sukegoh and Eigo Fukai.

Japan, the signatories say, has always disliked and reprobated bombing from the air because of its inevitable danger to civilians.

Japan, the letter proceeds, pressed for the entire abolition of air bombing at the meeting of the official Commission of Jurists at The Hague in 1923, when her proposals were not adopted because of British and French opposition.

"As long as it is an accepted arm, however, and one employed by her adversary," the signatories add, "Japan certainly cannot forego its use. Japanese airmen have done everything to safeguard non-combatants, particularly foreigners."

Referring to the letter in a leading article, "The Times" says that the Archbishop of Canterbury's question, as to how far Japanese Christians are aware of the facts, will be repeated with wider reference by anyone who reads the letter.

It must be asked with respect, the newspaper concludes, whether the signatories, too, are not victims of propaganda which patriotism cannot easily withstand and which has served, only too well, to put Japanese statesmanship in a complete, if temporary, eclipse.—Reuter.

HELPED CREATION OF NEW EMPIRE

Japanese Emperor Decorates 17,634 Soldiers

Tokyo, Oct. 5.

Continuing to grant awards for meritorious service during the Manchurian Incident, the Emperor to-day decorated 17,634 officers and men who played a part in the creation of the New Empire.

Heading the honours list were Lieut.-Generals Kazuo Mike, Saburo Sato and Yoshishige Shimizu, who were decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun, first Class. Lieut.-Gen. Kamezo Otaka was granted the Order of the Rising Sun, Second Class.

Eighteen officers and men received the coveted Order of the Golden Kite, equivalent to the Distinguished Service Order. Posthumous decorations numbered 216.—Domei.

U.S. RED CROSS SENDS MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Further Detachment of 1,154 Marines Also Coming East

San Francisco, Oct. 6.

With 1,150 U.S. Marines and three tons of medical equipment and supplies aboard, the U.S. Transport Grant was to-day en route to China and the Philippines, it was reported here. The medical supplies and equipment, including a unit of 500 hospital beds, were donated by the Red Cross Society of America, which will look after the shipping of their donation to China via Manila. Three more similar hospital bed units were reported to be leaving for China on October 15.—United Press.

JAPANESE OFFICERS KILLED

Several Japanese army officers, whose ranks cannot be ascertained, were killed when their motor car was hit by a Chinese shell near the Japanese Naval Landing Party barracks near the Hongkew Park on Tuesday, the Central News reported yesterday.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB FORMED

Mr. N. Aall and Mayor Yui Endorse Organization: Value of True Public Opinion Emphasized

THE organization of the Cosmopolitan Club for the purpose of promoting international goodwill, peace and justice, received the enthusiastic endorsement from Mr. N. Aall, the Senior Consul, and Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor, at the inaugural meeting held at the Park Hotel at noon yesterday.

Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, President of the Shanghai University, who was one of the promoters, welcomed the guests who consisted of foreign consular officials and leading bankers. The following were elected to the executive committee:

Dr. Liu, president, Mr. W. H. Plant and Mr. W. C. Cassels, vice-presidents, Mr. P. K. Chu, secretary, Rev. E. Krueger, treasurer, Dr. Romolo Angelone, Mr. Michel Breal, Mr. Singloh Hsu and Dr. Poeliu Dai, directors.

The Mayor's speech reads as follows:

Mayor's Speech

I appreciate very much the great honour which the Cosmopolitan Club has done me by asking me to speak on the occasion of its inauguration. That cosmopolitan Shanghai should boast of a cosmopolitan club, cosmopolitan both in name and spirit, is something that everyone should rejoice in. The aim of the Club, I understand, is to promote through its members better understanding amongst the peoples of the various nations represented, and it is hoped that through a frank and unbiased discussion of current events this group of intelligent citizens may contribute towards the crystallization of true public opinion. To my humble mind, the organization of the club at this moment is most timely and fitting, for at no other time in the history of the Far East has the need of clarified public opinion been so pressing as it is now.

Some would have us believe that public opinion can be created artificially or directed to suit our whims, but they are wrong. True public opinion cannot be 'manufactured'. It is a spontaneous expression of the human instinct of condemning the wrong-doer. It gives an outlet to the outraged sense when one finds, for instance, that the cardinal principles governing the relations between individuals or between nations are violated. When it begins to assert itself, nothing in the world could stop it.

Pertinent Illustration

We have a very pertinent illustration of it in the case of the world-wide indignation aroused by the wanton acts of barbarity perpetrated by the Japanese army, navy and air force in China.

Millions of yen have been spent by the Tokyo Government for propaganda at home and abroad, especially abroad. Books have been published, emiseries have been sent to foreign countries and cables have been kept hot transmitting propagandist matters to Europe. America and all parts of the world to prepare the mind of all people for the long planned domination of China. But what has been the result? Acts speak louder than words. And when words take the form of propaganda, they are apt to fall on deaf ears.

Japan has repeatedly denied that Japanese aeroplanes have bombed unfortified cities or dropped bombs among the civilian population or machine-gunned people going about their peaceful callings. She even denies that her submarine ruthlessly attacked a Chinese fishing fleet leaving the helpless fishermen drifting without food far out in the sea. The world is told that the Imperial Japanese army, navy and air force are incapable of such inhuman acts. The testimonies of independent foreign eye-witnesses are falsely branded by the Japanese as "Chinese propaganda." But the world is not deceived. True public opinion must have its way.

Universal Condemnation

What is the force that has led to the unanimous condemnation of Japan by the Assembly of the League of Nations, the protests of all the leading governments of the world to Tokyo, the expression of horror and indignation by the entire British nation, the unanimous outcry raised by the religious bodies of Great Britain, the decision of the British Labour Party to urge their government to take action against Japanese terrorism, the expression of sympathy and protests by Indian bodies, the refusal of the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand workers to handle Japanese cargo, the spontaneous mass demonstration in Madison Square Garden and the universal condemnation by the newspapers in America, France and other countries of the ruthless air raids on Chinese civilians? What is the force that led to all these? Nothing but public opinion. And, gentlemen, please remember that the opinion of 22 nations condemning in unison Japanese barbarism cannot be wrong.

Unvoiced public opinion in Japan knows the danger of the policy of the military oligarchy. But alas, how often is public opinion raped! Even the Japanese people themselves cannot honestly believe that economic co-operation and genuine friendship can be brought about by incendiary bombs.

Well, the undeclared war is on. It will continue so long as Japanese aggression continues. China is now fighting her battles of self-defence on her own soil. Our Government fully realizes the tremendous import of its task and China is ready to make whatever sacrifice a self respecting nation must make under similar circumstances.

Civilization at Stake

Already, we see the beacon ahead. The solidarity of the nation will carry us through the crisis. We shall have to suffer but suffer we will cheerfully to make China safe against aggression and to make the world safe for humanity.

So China is not fighting for our country alone. Lord Cranborne of Great Britain pointed out to the League members and rightly so, that the Japanese aerial activity in China was a menace to the whole world. He fittingly asked, "If this tendency is to continue and to be intensified, can civilization itself survive?" Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, also declared, "The American Government, as has been set forth in its note to Tokyo on September 22, holds the view that any general bombing of an extensive area wherein resides a large populace engaged in peaceful pursuits is unwarranted and contrary to the principles and laws of humanity." M. Yvon Delbos, the French delegate, even said that silence would be a complicity to the crime. Civilization itself, he added, would be placed in danger, if the conscience of the world did not raise its voice at this time.

We agree with the best friends of China that China's salvation lies in the hands of the Chinese people. But when the welfare of the whole civilized world is at stake, is it too much for us to ask that the people of other nations should see the danger of "sitting in splendid isolation," to quote our new friend from old England?

Firemen Check Oil Menace To Soochow Creek

Factory Saved by Exertions of Local Brigade

FEAR OF TANKS BEING BLOWN UP

Shanghai Fire Brigade watch-towers reported 27 outbreaks of fire on October 5 in the "hostilities" area and one in Pootung.

The ambulance service attended 21 calls and conveyed 22 persons to hospital. Of these six were street accident cases, three were accidents within houses, one war casualty and the remainder were sickness, mostly cholera and dysentery.

The one war casualty was that of a woman, wife of a member of the Brigade, who, while sitting in the compound at Bubbling Well Fire Station, received a slight injury to her scalp from a stray bullet.

The fire-fighting forces had a quiet day until the evening. During the early evening hours the Officer in Charge of Ichang Road District Fire Station reported to the Chief Officer that some 16 bombs had been dropped on and in the vicinity of the Tsoong Hua Flour Mill, situated approximately 750 yards north-west of his station on the Chapei side of the Soochow Creek.

Flour mills, when on fire, constitute one of the highest fire hazards, the Chief Officer therefore decided to make personal observations from the look-out on Ichang Road Station Tower.

On arrival at the station he was approached by Col. Cates, United States Marine Corps, who was very concerned about an oil mill in the vicinity of the fire, as there were several large oil tanks containing some thousands of gallons of oil on the property.

Personal Inspection

There were several fires burning in this locality at the time and the Chief Officer informed Col. Cates that if a sampan and the necessary permission could be obtained, he would cross the creek and make investigations.

After some delay a sampan arrived and the necessary permission having been obtained, the Chief Officer crossed the creek and found three members of the Chapei Brigade awaiting his arrival on the other side. The party proceeded to the vicinity of the flour mill where they found that the mill was well alight and the fire was threatening to spread to two large godowns (Bank of China and Tai Loong Sing Kee) and a tanning works (Nippon Hikaku Kaisha, Japanese owned).

At his suggestion the Chapei Fire Brigade removed certain superstructures thus preventing the spread of fire in this direction.

Another large godown in the vicinity had wire glass windows in steel frames, but as these had been left open there was danger of fire entering from outside, so action was immediately taken and all windows were closed, after which the matting and bamboo sunblinds were hurriedly removed.

These precautions undoubtedly saved the premises from being attacked by the flames, as within a few minutes the fire would have reached this point and secured an easy means of entry through the open windows.

On examining other buildings in the vicinity it was found that the press room of a Chinese owned oil mill was well alight and several large tanks containing oil, probably cotton seed oil, were in danger of being affected. These tanks had not been previously noted as they were hidden from view from the Settlement side of the creek by a large building to the south.

The oil mill which was already alight was only approximately 150 yards from the one about which Col. Cates had expressed concern.

Danger to Creek

Immediate action was necessary to prevent the tanks from being affected, as at that time the tide was already on the ebb and if the tanks had ruptured owing to the heat of the fire, burning oil would have flowed into the creek and thus have been carried towards the harbour incidentally involving creek side property en route.

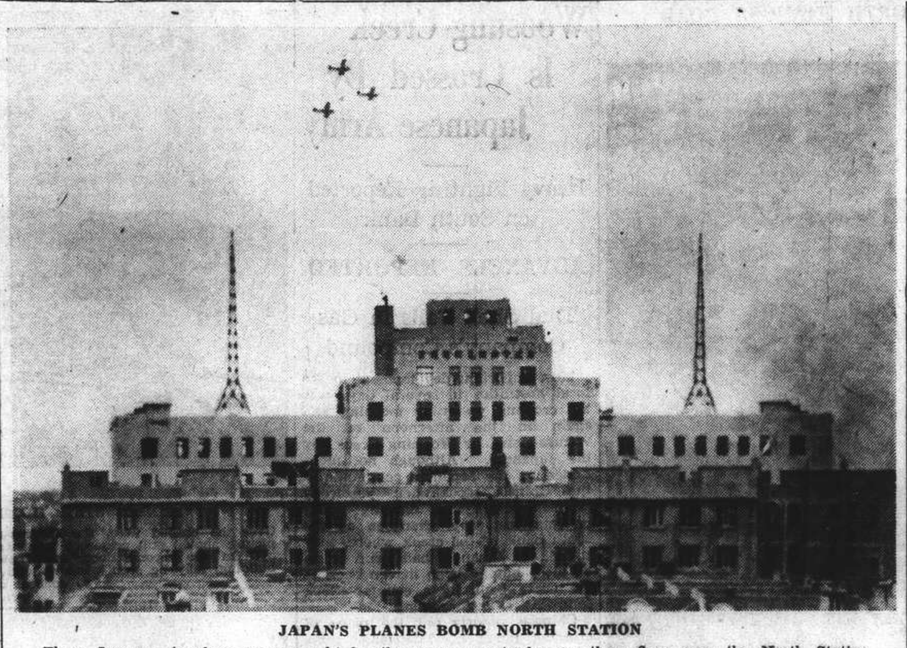
The tanks in question were not protected in any way, neither were there any dykes or ramps to prevent the oil from flowing away if a tank should be ruptured, thus the possibility of burning oil spreading was serious.

The Chapei Fire Brigade had responded but were unable to function as the water main on Chungshan Road had been damaged by the bombing and they had no water supply; they could not reach the creek owing to the railway embankment and the nature of the properties in the vicinity.

The 1,000 gallon Leyland Pump from Ichang Road Division responded and lines were laid across the creek from the Settlement side.

With the assistance of the Chapei Fire Brigade it was found possible to restrict the fire in the oil mill to the main press rooms and to protect the tanks by cooling them down with jets of water, thus preventing the ignition of their contents and the possible destruction of the tanks.

One other call to the Northern area in the early hours of the night was quickly extinguished by a detachment from Central Division.



JAPAN'S PLANES BOMB NORTH STATION

Three Japanese bombers were caught by the camera yesterday as they flew over the North Station area. The administration building is the large structure towering over the others in the picture.

Japanese Claim Chinese Driven Into Own Trap

Central Army Men at Tsinan Will Shoot Deserters

SIEN-HSIEN MISSIONARIES REPORTED SAFE

Tientsin, Oct. 6.

With the remnants of the Chinese troops defeated in the battle of Paotingfu making a determined stand in the Shihchiachwang area, Japanese military authorities here to-day predicted a major combat for possession of southern Hopei will be fought within the next few days near Chengting, north of Shihchiachwang.

Unable to retreat to Tsinan because Central Army sentries have been posted to prevent the flight of Chinese from the front, the Chinese forces badly defeated at Tehchow are now scattering in the Kucheng, Wucheng and Linching districts in northern Shantung Province, military reports here revealed. The only remaining Chinese troops in Hopei province, the reports said, are at Shihchiachwang. These forces are wavering as a result of a series of aerial bombardments and intensive thrusts by Japanese army units.

The reports added that the complete destruction of the remnants of the 29th Army and Central Army troops now entrenched in Hopei Province, is merely a matter of time.

Push South of Tehchow

Hwanghoyai, approximately ten kilometres south of Tehchow along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was occupied during the afternoon of October 4 by the Akashiba, Nagano, Numata and Nakai detachments which pushed on toward the south following the fall of Tehchow, the headquarters of the North China Garrison announced yesterday afternoon.

Japanese military 'planes destroyed four Chinese bombers at the Loyang aerodrome after planes from it attempted to bomb the Japanese positions at Paoting. The Japanese planes, the communique said, chased the four Chinese back to the Loyang aerodrome and as they landed, bombed them with telling effect. All the Chinese bombers, the announcement said, caught fire and were destroyed while no damage was inflicted on the Japanese ships.—Domei.

Sien-hsien Missionaries Safe

Tientsin, Oct. 6.

Foreign missions here were informed today by the Japanese military authorities that foreign missionaries residing at Sien-hsien, midway between the Tsinpu and Pinghan Railways, are safe. A 'plane expressly sent south to ascertain the fate of the more than thirty British, American, French and other missionaries living in the Hopei town, returned from the walled town, now held by Japanese troops, and reported the safety of the missionaries.—Domei.

DEMOLITION THREAT TO CHEFOO MOLE

U.S. Naval Authorities Make Vigorous Protest

Chefoo, Oct. 6.

Vigorous protests against the avowed intention of the Chinese military authorities to blow up the mole and the wharf here have been lodged by the United States naval authorities and the Consular Body.

The protests have been sent to the local military, to General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, and to the Central Government at Nanking. No reply has yet been received.

The Chinese authorities here served notice on October 4 that the mole and wharf would be blown up to prevent the entry of Japanese warships, and requested all naval vessels and merchantmen to vacate the harbour within two days. Pointing out the "futility" of mining the harbour, the local Chinese newspapers say that Chefoo is not likely to be the centre of an attack. If the Japanese intend to invade Shantung, the landing, they argue, would certainly be effected at Tsingtao rather than Chefoo. Why, then, they ask, is that port not to be similarly mined?

No British Ships

At present there are no British warships in Chefoo, although there are several British merchantmen. The United States has five warships, the Black Hawk, Pope, Ford, Pilsbury and Paul Jones.

The Black Hawk and the other destroyers have proceeded to the outer harbour, while coastal steamers are loading outside the breakwater.—Reuter.

U.S. Priest Captured by Manchoukuo Bandits

Mukden, Oct. 6.

Father Gerard A. Donovan, an American priest of the Maryknoll Mission, a native of Pittsburgh, was abducted by bandits last night after evening service from the sacristy of a Roman Catholic church in north Fushan. A note, signed by Paishan, the bandit leader, demands $50,000 ransom but gives no details of how to communicate with the captors.

Japanese troops have begun a search and are hopeful of soon learning the whereabouts of the priest.—Reuter.

GERMAN SCHOOL PUPILS GET LESSONS

Although the regular term of the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule has not yet been started, about sixty German children are receiving their lessons at the school, No. 1 Great Western Road, every morning. As some pupils and teachers are in other parts of the country, arrangements have been made to give lessons at places where pupils and teachers are residing.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL TAKES LEAD IN RELIEF

Canton, Oct. 6.

Acting in a non-official capacity, Mr. Irving Linnell, American Consul-General here, is working jointly with other foreign consular officials and residents for the organization of a relief committee to give medical aid to Chinese war refugees.—Central News.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Cause No. 4231
Civil No. 2110

C. F. WOLSIFFER, Trustee of China Realty Company, Federal Inc., U.S.A.
Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLOTTE D. KINGSBURY
Defendant.

NOTICE OF SALE

1. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the Decree of Foreclosure and sale made and entered on the 22nd day of September, 1937, in the above named Court at Shanghai in the cause above entitled, the undersigned, H. D. Rodger, as Special Master appointed by said decree, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at King's Lynn Apartments, No. 9, Route Kaufmann, Shanghai, on Friday, October 29. 1937, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the following Apartment House, land and premises, directed to be sold by said Decree, briefly described as follows:—

King's Lynn Apartments, No. 9, Route Kaufmann.

All that piece or parcel of land more particularly described as to location and area in United States Consular Title Deed numbered Three Thousand Three Hundred and Seventy Seven (U.S.3377) and having an area of Two mow No fun Five li Five Haou (M.2.0.5.5.) and situated at Routes Kaufmann and D'Arco, in the French Concession. Cad. Lot 13147K.

together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

2. The above mentioned King's Lynn Apartment house, land and premises will be sold in one parcel and as an entirety.

3. The highest bidder to be the purchaser and should dispute arise between two or more bidders, the said King's Lynn Apartment house, land and premises above described may be put up again for sale at the discretion of the Special Master.

4. The purchasers shall give their names and addresses and pay down Shanghai $5,000 in part payment, the total purchase prices to be paid for in full within twenty-four hours after the sale.

5. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, then the sum paid or deposited by such bidder shall be forfeited as agreed and liquidated damages for such failure and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and for any other and further purposes which the Court may direct.

6. For further information as to the property to be sold and the title to be received on purchase thereof, reference should be made to the above mentioned foreclosure decree and to the above mentioned United States Consular Title Deed which can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER,
Special Master
320 Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Dated: Shanghai, September 30, 1937.

CHOLERA STATISTICS

Appended is a table giving the total number of proven cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease on August 30 this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement and include all cases and deaths up to and including October 5:—

	Cases	Deaths
Residents of International Settlement	690	219
Residents of French Concession	162	42
Residents of Outlying Chinese Areas	124	22
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	154	37
	1,130	320

The total number of clinically suspected cases in Settlement hospitals, also up to October 5, was 2,317; this total includes the 1,130 confirmed cases mentioned in the above table.

It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

ROYAL DUTCH AIRWAY'S PLANE CRASHES

The Hague, Oct. 6.

The KLM Royal Dutch Airways 'plane Specht crashed to-day near Palembang, in Sumatra. The passengers and crew are apparently safe.—Reuter.

Troops Put Wire On Houses Along N. Kiangse Road

Welch Fusiliers Strengthen Sector Near Firing Lines

CHINESE STILL OCCUPY PANTHEON THEATRE

The Royal Welch Fusiliers, who have again moved into the hazardous West Hongkow sector, started yesterday to strengthen their eastern limit by covering the Chinese houses along the east side of North Kiangse Road with barbed wire. The operation was started at Range Road, near the site of the famous Pillbox "A" which faces the Pantheon Theatre, still occupied by Chinese troops. From there the British soldiers worked south along North Kiangse Road, tacking wire on houses evacuated in the eleventh hour by Chinese residents—and possibly looters.

While Chinese troops hold the ill-fated Pantheon Theatre, on the north side of Range Road, the Japanese front line is but a few yards away: a sandbag barricade thrown across Range Road. Farther east, at the intersection of Range Road and North Szechuen Road, is another, more substantial Japanese barricade, likewise across Range Road. Street fighting in the block between North Kiangse and North Szechuen Roads is a daily occurrence and recently the Pantheon Theatre was stormed and held for a while by the Japanese.

Immediately below Pillbox "A" the British troops have erected a massive redoubt on which the Welch Fusiliers were still working yesterday. It stands but a few yards from the first Japanese line, and the British soldiers manning it frequently observe the exchange of fire between the Chinese and Japanese forces. The burned-out shell of the Settlement school for Chinese—which was said to have been used by Chinese snipers—stands gaunt and naked east of the Pantheon Theatre, no longer a menace to the Japanese.

The Welch Fusiliers had their first casualty since their reoccupation of the West Hongkew sector yesterday. It occurred at noon at the north end of North Honan Road, "Windy Corner," where a shell burst and scattered fragments on all sides. Fusilier Williams, on duty there, was struck in the face by a piece of the shell which cut his lips. He was treated by a medical officer at his company headquarters and his condition is described as not serious.

Looters continue to give the police considerable trouble in West Hongkew. Patrols of regular and special policemen keep a watch for them both day and night. Curfew in the district still starts at 6 p.m.

Japanese Extrality to End in Manchoukuo

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

It is understood that arrangements have been completed between Japan and Manchoukuo for the renunciation of Japan's extraterritoriality rights in the new state as from December 1.

On the same date the administration of the South Manchuria Railway zone will be transferred to Manchoukuo.

The Japanese Government is seeking Imperial Sanction to the whole matter which will be referred to the Privy Council.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Dr. F. Wendt

From his native country, Germany, has come the sad news that Dr. med. Fred Wendt, Marine Generaloberarzt a.D., passed away on September 19.

Dr. Wendt was taken ill at Hankow during the spring of this year and, after medical treatment in Shanghai, decided in June, accompanied by Mrs. Wendt, to go by sea to Germany being full of hope to find healing of his grave malady in his native country, but providence resolved otherwise.

Doctor Wendt, born in Berlin on December 22, 1878, was Surgeon-Major-General in the Imperial German Navy when in 1914 he returned home from Tsingtao and participated with high honours in the Great War, at the close of which he retired from the Navy having been promoted to Marine-Generaloberarzt a.D.

He took up his domicile at Hankow in 1921 and established himself there as a medical practitioner. During the long and uninterrupted period of his local activity Dr. Wendt gained the esteem of Chinese circles as well as of the foreign communities, and his many friends will deeply deplore the loss of an upright man and distinguished physician. All of them will always bear him in grateful, affectionate remembrance and will sincerely sympathize with his widow, Mrs. Frida Wendt, and his son Ralf, both of whom were with him in Germany as the time of his death.

Panflavin TABLETS
will protect you from infection and prevent laryngitis and colds.

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O.I.C. OPEN

In order to render an essential service to our patients in the S.V.C., S.M.P. and Shanghai Defence Force The O.I.C. is open to-day and will continue to serve as usual from 10 a.m. —12 noon daily and as long as possible.

OCULIST INSTITUTE CO.
250 Nanking Road

Have a pleasant time at the D'S Night Club
DINNERS MUSIC DANCING
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And worn at work or play
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EBA-135

WAR GIVES FIRE BRIGADE ITS BUSIEST MONTH EVER

Nanking Road, Yu Ya Ching Road and Sincere's Tragedies: Fires and Evacuations Galore

August proved to be the busiest month in the history of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, the Chief officer reports. A total of 160 fire calls and special calls was received; this established a record, exceeding the previous highest monthly total (in June, 1934) by 39 calls.

The Emergency Ambulances responded to 782 calls, which was also a record, being 45 calls in excess of the previous highest monthly total.

The damage and value of property at risk at fires which the Brigade attended within the Settlement and in the Special Rated Area were estimated at:—

DAMAGE

Within the Settlement	$1,408,300
In Special Rated Area	158,750
Total	$1,567,050

RISK

Within the Settlement	$25,271,150
In Special Rated Area	3,285,000
Total	$28,556,150

On August 3, a typhoon, which reached a speed of 82 miles an hour, was directly responsible for no less than 19 fire and special calls and 27 ambulance calls. These came in with such frequency that almost all the Brigade personnel and appliances had to be used to cope with them.

The climax to a very strenuous day, throughout which every member of the staff had worked feverishly, took the form of a serious fire in the Ting Kong Native Bank Godown located at 784 North Soochow Road, to which the Brigade was called at hrs. 21.18.

Typhoon Fans Fire

Sections from Hongkew Fire Station responded and found that the fire had gained a very strong hold on a large 3-storied godown of approximately half-a-million cubic feet capacity and of very old construction, the second and third floors being well alight with the flames already through the roof.

Fanned by the typhoon raging at the time and aided by the interior construction of the godown, which was of wood, and the inflammability of the contents, comprising mostly silk cocoons, the fire spread very rapidly and in a short time the whole building was well alight. Assisted by a pump from Central Fire Station, the detachment succeeded in confining the fire to this godown, another godown adjoining on the west side, of approximately 200,000 cubic feet capacity, being saved.

From August 13 when the Sino-Japanese hostilities commenced, the Brigade experienced the most hazardous and arduous period in its history, the entire resources of the Department and the endurance of the permanent foreign and Chinese staff, as well as that of the Volunteer Reserve, which was mobilized at the outset and augmented on the 15th by a Special Ambulance and Transport Section of 25 Volunteer members, being taxed to the very limit.

At hrs. 16.31 on the 14th, the Brigade turned out to Nanking Road and The Bund, where two aerial bombs had struck the Palace and Cathay Hotels and this was followed a few minutes later by a call to an even greater catastrophe at the junction of Yu Ya Ching Road and Avenue Edward VII, at which point also two aerial bombs had dropped.

Fire engines responded in each case and, as soon as the serious nature of the calls was known, every available ambulance, lorry and vehicle of every description, including additional fire engines, were rushed to the scenes.

At Nanking Road a large number of dead and injured persons were found to be lying in the street, and after the living were rushed to various hospitals in all available conveyances, a number of injured persons, as well as the bodies of dead, were extricated from the débris in the damaged section of the Palace Hotel.

The casualties totalled 729 dead (including 8 foreigners) and 861 wounded (including 3 foreigners).

"Indescribable Scene"

The scene at the junction of Yu Ya Ching Road and Avenue Edward VII is almost indescribable; two aerial bombs had been dropped on the French Concession side of this normally busy intersection which, at the time of the catastrophe, was crowded with refugees, and the first section of the Brigade to arrive from Sinza Station found the area covered with hundreds of dead and wounded, with mutilated and dismembered bodies scattered in all directions. Motor vehicles, about 20 in number, had been set alight and were blazing in the roadway, while broken overhead electric cables added to the terrible scene of destruction.

Fires were extinguished and everybody present worked feverishly to remove the injured to hospitals.

Large numbers of the occupants of the buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosions were found either to be dead or wounded, and the work of rescuing these was carried out as soon as possible.

The casualties totalled 1,012 dead (including 4 foreigners) and 1,007 wounded (including 4 foreigners).

At hrs. 12.58 on August 23, the Brigade was called to another catastrophe, a shell having struck a balcony on the front of the Sincere Co. building on Nanking Road at second floor level; when Central machines arrived they found hundreds of dead and injured at, and in the vicinity of, the intersection of Nanking and Chekiang Roads. All efforts were made to rescue the injured and remove them to hospital, every available ambulance, lorry, car, etc., being rushed to the scene for this purpose.

The Police and Brigade were ably assisted by the S.V.C., the French Fire Brigade and a large number of willing volunteers, including Boy Scouts and workers and transport from the Red Cross and other societies, with the result that the stupendous task of removing the injured to hospital, clearing the scene of dead and mutilated bodies, extinguishing three minor outbreaks of fire within the Sincere Co. building and the isolation of broken overhead electric wires, was accomplished in less than an hour.

This explosion caused the death of 215 (including 3 foreigners) and, in addition, 558 were wounded.

Fifty Fires Due to War

During the month the Brigade attended 50 fires and 17 special calls directly attributed to the local conflict, of which number 44 fires and four special calls were to points within the Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo areas.

Numerous extensive fires broke out in Wayside and Yangtszepoo round about August 20, but constant heavy shelling and fighting in those areas made it impossible for the Brigade to attend.

Apart from the very large number of patients conveyed by the Emergency Ambulances and other Brigade vehicles at the three catastrophes described herein, of which it has been impossible to make any record, Brigade Ambulances conveyed 495 patients, whose injuries were a direct result of the local conflict, such as bullet, shell, bomb and shrapnel wounds, etc. In addition to the calls recorded herein, the Emergency and Hospital branches of the Brigade Ambulance Service carried out the evacuation, to positions removed from the scene of hostilities, of the patients and staff of the Foo Ming, Bleeding Heart, St. Luke's Police, General and Sacred Heart Hospitals.

Evacuation of Stations

Point Sub-Station:—At about hrs. 20 on the 13th, it became necessary to withdraw the fire engine and staff, which were all Chinese, from the Point Sub-Station, of the Yangtszepoo Division, on account of the fact that four Japanese field guns had opened fire from a position by the side of the Sub-Station, continuing firing for over an hour. The station was closed and the machine and staff removed to the Yangtszepoo District Station.

Wayside Sub-Station:—At about hrs. 07.20 on the 17th, as a result of the dangers in carrying out fire-fighting duties in the Wayside area, the machines (one fire engine and one emergency ambulance) and the staff, which were all Chinese, were withdrawn from the Wayside Sub-Station and assigned to duty at the Yangtszepoo District Station.

This Sub-Station was subsequently struck by a shell which, together with the fire which ensued, completely destroyed it.

Hongkew District Station:—On the afternoon of the 17th it was decided to evacuate Hongkew District Station and Woosung Road Sub-Station, as they had been constantly under shell fire during the night of the 16th and the former had been struck by shell fire on the morning of the 17th. The fire engines and staff were assigned to duty in Divisions not yet badly affected.

Yangtszepoo District Station:—Yangtszepoo Division, comprising the District Station equipment and staff, as well as that of the Point and Wayside Sub-Stations, was evacuated at about hrs. 18.20 on the 17th, the situation in that area having become extremely grave, with constant shelling in the neighbourhood.

Conditions in that area having sufficiently improved, Yangtszepoo District Station was again commissioned at noon on the 28th with two machines, an emergency ambulance and a skeleton staff, comprising five foreign Officers, five Volunteers and 20 Chinese firemen, since which date it has functioned effectively, attending many fires and saving an enormous amount of property in the Yangtszepoo and Wayside areas.

Brigade Workshops and Stores:—With the evacuation of Hongkew Division, essential stocks, stores and spares were removed from Brigade Workshops and Stores.

Personnel Given Praise

The evacuation of all the above Stations was carried out in good order and under normal discipline; the staff concerned worked with coolness and efficiency throughout the entire movements, although they were at times exposed to danger from shells, etc., and I am pleased to be able to record that the movements were carried out without casualties or other mishap.

I wish to place on record my appreciation of the devotion to duty of all officers and firemen and of the praiseworthy manner in which all ranks performed the most arduous of duties during a very trying and exacting period, and the thanks of the Department are particularly due to the members of the Volunteer Reserve and the Special Ambulance and Transport Section for the fearless and conscientious way in which they performed their duties and for the valuable assistance they thus rendered the Department.

I have pleasure in reporting also that the Brigade was given very valuable assistance on numerous occasions by the Police, S.V.C., Shanghai Waterworks Co. and other Public Utility Companies.

KOREAN RESIDENTS HERE PRAISED

Comment on Courage Shown During Hostilities

In a special message addressed to the Korean Residents' Association here, General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Korea, voiced high praise of the unusual courage and fortitude shown by the Koreans in Shanghai since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the "Shanghai United News" reported in yesterday morning's issue.

General Minami, the journal reported, also presented to the Association an undisclosed sum of money.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SCHOOLS

A notice is issued by the Municipal Council to-day stating that consideration is being given to the possibility of acquiring temporary premises in which to establish classes for the pupils of the Council's Schools. In order to ascertain the number of pupils to be accommodated those at present in Shanghai are requested to report or register their names and addresses at centres specified in the notification. The centre at which pupils of the Schools for Foreign Children are requested to report or register is the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road, in the Main Lounge; during office hours only. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

TELEGRAMS TO TWO FIRST LADIES

America Urged to Take Lead in Checking Aggression

Texts of the telegrams to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the First Lady of America and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, the First Lady of China, sent by two local American women's organizations were made known yesterday. In addition to expressing horror at Japanese bombings of non-combatants, the signatories, in their message to Mrs. Roosevelt, asked the Government to take the lead in checking Japanese aggression. Sympathy was conveyed to Mme. Chiang.

The telegrams, signed jointly by the American Women's Club and the Association of American University Women of Shanghai, read as follows:

To Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"Members of undersigned in Shanghai horrified at Japanese bombings of Chinese women and children. Hope, urge United States take international leadership stop Japanese aggression and barbarism."

To Mme. Chiang Kai-shek:

"Members of undersigned in Shanghai horrified, indignant at Japanese bombings of Chinese non-combatants, including women, children. Beg to express their heartfelt sympathy. Messages sent Mrs. Roosevelt and American women's organizations hoping, urging United States take international leadership stop Japanese aggression and barbarism."

To the American Federation of Women, the telegram sent is identical in text to that sent to Mrs. Roosevelt, with the exception of the following addition:

"Please transmit Association American University Women, League Women Voters."

IL DUCE FRANKLY APPLAUDS JAPAN

"Old Women's Cries, Sermons Make Us Laugh"

Rome, Oct. 6.

The Japanese attitude in the Sino-Japanese conflict is approved by Sig. Benito Mussolini in an article published to-day in the "Popolo d'Italia."

Up to the present, despite the evident Italian sympathy for Japan, the press has remained comparatively neutral, but following his journey to Berlin, Il Duce probably thought it better to support the Tokyo Government frankly.

"We understand perfectly Japan's vital rush for China and find it justified," he writes. "Old women's cries and the sermons of archbishops make us laugh or make us sick, according to the case.

"It is obvious, mathematically obvious, that in case of necessity Great Britain will not hesitate one moment to bomb the enemy's positions as she did before, is presently doing in Waziristan, and will do again every time she believes it necessary to the Empire's welfare."

Thus Signor Mussolini approves the Japanese methods and explains the Italian sympathy for Japan as based on the "fascist character" of Japan, on her "anti-bolshevist attitude, the tendencies of her policy and the behaviour of her people."

Il Duce also writes, "Some day or other we shall also settle our accounts in our own manner with certain Catholics." This passage is particularly noted at the Vatican, where it is recalled that in a recent encyclical Pope Pius XI condemned the excesses of totalitarian regimes.—Havas.

NEW ZEALAND WORKERS LOAD JAPANESE SHIP

Wellington, Oct. 6.

Waterside workers have now resolved to load the Chifuku Maru in accordance with instructions from the New Zealand Federation of Labour, which is consulting industrial movements in Europe and Australia. The Federation recommends no hold-ups of cargo to Japan, except scrap metal as it desires the matter to be treated internationally.—Reuter.

GERMAN CHURCH BOMBED IN KWANGTUNG

Canton, Oct. 6.

The German church in Chingyuan, Kwangtung, was destroyed by Japanese aeroplanes on September 29, it is learned here to-day. The German Consul-General here has already reported the incident to the German Embassy.—Central News.

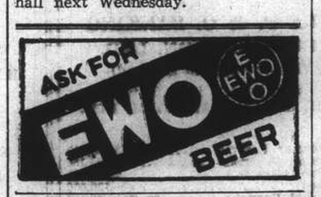
SHANGHAI SOCCER SEASON BEGINS ON SATURDAY

The First League competition of the Shanghai Football Association will be commenced on Saturday, the S.F.X.A.A. meeting the A.S.F. The match will start at the Canidrome at 3 o'clock promptly and an admission charge of fifty cents will be made to all enclosures. The referee will be A. C. Sinclair.

It was announced from Association headquarters yesterday that the Royal Italian Navy will not be participating in the League. On Saturday week League matches will be held on all available grounds.

SHANGHAI RUGBY CLUB MEETING NEXT WEEK

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rugby Union football Club will be held at the Cathedral School hall next Wednesday.



LONDON AGENTS

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the *North-China Daily News* and the *North-China Herald* will be accepted by Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 6 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. Street's have copies of the *North-China Herald* on sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd. will quote for advertising space and will accept advertising.

Sports News

NEW YORK THRONGED FOR WORLD SERIES

70,000 Expected for Giants v. Yankees Opening Duel

SOUTHPAW PITCHERS TO HURL OPENING GAME

New York, Oct. 5.

A furious pitching duel between two southpaws is expected to mark the opening game of this year's World Series to-morrow afternoon at the Yankee Stadium.

Carl Hubbell, leader of the hurlers in the National League last year and second in the Averages this season, will take the mound for the Giants against another veteran left-hander, Vernon Gomez of the Yankees.

In spite of threatening weather and the prospect of possible showers, more than 70,000 spectators are expected to jam the enlarged Yankee Stadium to-morrow for the inaugural classic of the "biggest" series in history.

The expected attendence to-morrow should break all gate records in the history of the annual world series.

The Rival Camps

The Yankees are hotly favoured to win the initial encounter, although there are thousands who argue that the Giants will not only triumph to-morrow but will take the second consecutive "Nickel" World Series and thus take the lead in the world championships against the Ruppert Rifles.

Teams' Fifth Meeting

When the New York Yankees face the New York Giants to-morrow, it will mark the fifth time in baseball history that they meet for the world championship. Once, from 1921 to 1923, they clashed for the world title, with the Giants winning in 1921 and 1922, but losing in 1923. Last year when they met, the Yankees came out the winners and thus equalized the score. Because of this factor, interest in the coming World Series is even greater than usual.

The Yankees have won the world championship five times in all, while the Giants have had to be satisfied with four victories.

New York is en fete in preparation for the big series. Local hotels have reported a thriving business, with most of their rooms already filled up by baseball-loving visitors who have travelled many miles to be on the scene for the biggest baseball event of the year.

The Yankees, because of their fine showing this season and their fine list of batters, seem to be the accepted favourites. The Ruppert Rifles had a fairly easy time in the American League. They started out as strong favourites and they revealed excellent early season form to run true to their claims.

The Giants' Come-Back

Bill Terry's charges, on the other hand did not have things all their own way in the National League. While they did look like winners at the start, they took a slump in August. In fact, they looked so bad at one time that their chances of winning the pennant were considered almost nil. But they pulled themselves up just in time and broke into the winning column again and stayed there to nose out the Cubs.

Whether it is because Carl Hubbell played such a prominent role in bringing victory to the Giants this year, or because he has different ideas of strategy, Bill Terry has announced that the veteran southpaw, who led all the N.L. hurlers last year, will start to-morrow.

This announcement caused the betting fraternity and the sports writers to scratch their heads, and verbal battles have been hotter than usual. Cliff Melton was looked upon as the best man to start the series because of the youth's powers of durability. But Bill Terry fooled everyone by making it known that he had picked Carl Hubbell.

Terry's choice of Hubbell has resulted in a a scramble to change betting odds.

Dimaggio's Responsibility

One of the big guns of the Yanks will be Joe DiMaggio, the youthful Italian from San Francisco, who is known as the successor to the home run throne left vacant on the retirement of Babe Ruth. Joe, with 46 home runs to his credit for the season, leads all players in the four-ply hit class. Hubbell, on the other hand, finished second this season in the pitching averages.

Bill Terry's hopes of a short series of not more than five games are not seriously considered by most followers, who believe that the series will go to the full seven.—United Press.

King Baseball Rules

New York, Oct. 6.

Temporarily forgetting wars, politics and practically everything not connected with baseball, the entire nation has shifted its attention to the Yankee Stadium, where the second successive Nickel World Series is scheduled to get under way.

Thousands are flocking into the city by air, train, automobiles and other means of transport. All hotels are already packed. A record crowd of 70,000 is expected for the first game if rain holds off.

Speculators are, in the meantime, selling $7.50 seats for as much as $15.—Reuter.

Probable Line-ups

New York, Oct. 5.

The probable line-up of the batting order of both teams was announced to-day.

Joe Moore will start off for the Giants and will be followed by Dick Bartell, Mel Ott, Henry Leiber, James Ripple, John McCarthy, Gus Mancuso, Burgess Whitehead and Carl Hubbell.

Frank P. Crosetti will be the lead-off man for the Yankees, with the others batting in the following order: Bob Rofie, Joe DiMaggio, Lou Gehrig, Bill Dickey, Myril Hoag, George Selkirk, Tony Lazzeri and Vernon Gomez.

Mr. Ed Baker, a Canadian citizen and a sports editor from Ottawa died here early this morning. Mr. Baker came to New York with the intention of covering the World Series for his paper.

Jack Cuddy and Henry McLemore, leading United Press sports correspondents, to-day picked the Yankees to win the series in six games. However, Mr. McLemore added, "if past performances mean anything the selection will turn out to be the reverse."—United Press.

LAST-MINUTE ODDS ON WORLD SERIES

New York, Oct. 5.

Jack Doyle, famous betting commissioner, to-day issued his last-minute odds on the second consecutive "Nickel" World Series which start to-day at the Yankee Stadium.

He quoted two-five against Yankees, eight-five against Giants winning the series; seven-ten against Yankees and eleven-ten against Giants winning the opening game; six-one against Yankees and sixteen-one against Giants winning four straight; even money that Joe DiMaggio, outstanding batter of the Yanks, and three-two that Mel Ott fail to score two homers in the series.—United Press.

Rain May Postpone Opening Game

New York, Oct. 6.

The prospects for the opening of the World Series between the Yankees and the Giants became exceedingly slim, for the skies were heavily overcast at seven o'clock this morning and a heavy mist hung over the city.—United Press.

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For further information inquire of your nearest steamship office, any Travel Bureau, or

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DISTINGUISHED INFORMAL **NIGHT CLUB**

DINNER WILL BE SERVED
FROM 7:30 P.M.
JOSEPH ULLSTEIN'S
ORCHESTRA
●
DANCING FROM 9 P.M.
ERIC DE REYNIER
AT THE PIANO
●
NO COVER CHARGE

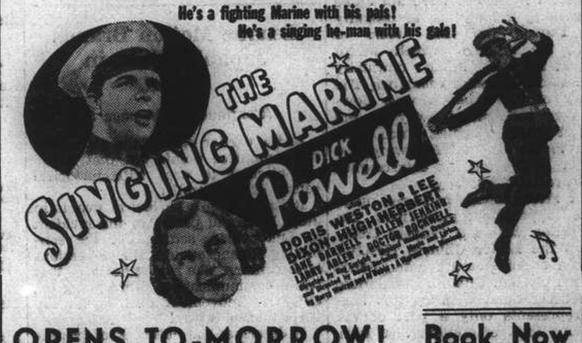
Every Evening Including
Sunday 7:30 to 11 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND
SHANGHAI'S PALACE OF THE MOVIES

TO-DAY ONLY! at 2.30, 5.30 & 8.30 p.m.

Gay Comedy ! Catchy Song-Hits !
Seven Stars and Lots of Girls ! !
BE SURE NOT TO MISS IT ! ! !


He's a fighting Marine with his pals!
He's a singing he-man with his gals!
THE SINGING MARINE
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DORIS WESTON • LEE DIXON • HUGH HERBERT
ARE PARKER • ALLEN JENKINS
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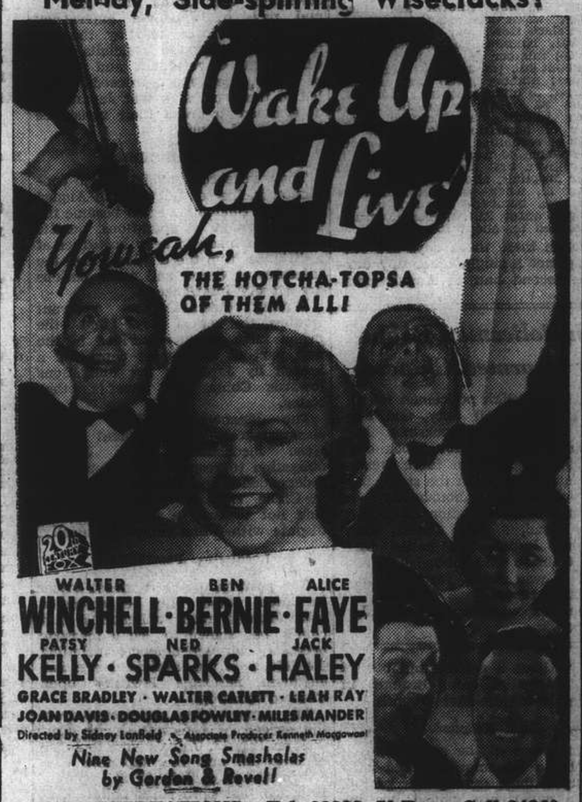
A Mile-a-Minute Medley of Mirth, Melody, Side-splitting Wisecracks!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Yowsah, THE HOTCHA-TOPSA OF THEM ALL!
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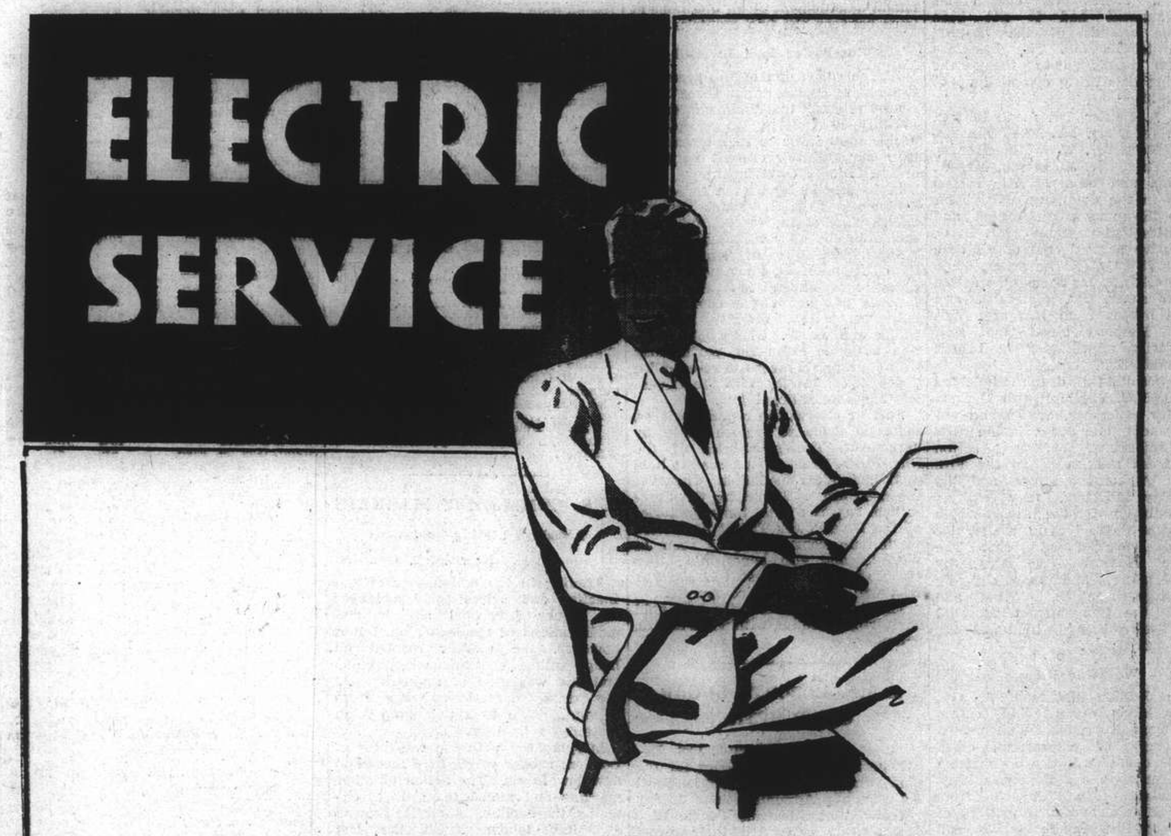


"Yes, I am thankful for reliable electric supply. Such essential services as lighting and cooking have meant comfort and safety in my home··· Motive power and industrial heating have been indispensable in my business."

Shanghai Power Company

LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL'S HECTIC MONTH

Grim Record Set by Number of Casualty Cases: In All 14,599 Outpatients Treated

STANDING out grimly in the annals of the Lester Chinese Hospital as a record month for the number of casualties dealt with, August saw the treatment of no less than 14,599 outpatients. The number of ordinary casualties dealt with was 976 men, and 190 women and the number of outpatient operations 1,274. There were 859 inpatient admissions, of which 253 were due to injuries received during the hostilities. The number of gunshot wound cases dealt with between August 13 and August 31 was 1,176.

The local hostilities were not alone in providing a long list of casualty cases. During the first week of August, the typhoon which swept Shanghai resulted in an unusually large number of minor casualties. The memory of the typhoon was, however, very soon swept away by the scores of battered bodies which were rushed to the hospital following one or other of the terrible catastrophes which overtook the city.

Other arrangements had been made by the appropriate authorities for caring after wounded Chinese soldiers, and the Lester Chinese Hospital has been administered for the benefit of the civilian Chinese population. The number dealt with by this hospital represents only a part of the staggering total of civilian casualties. Certain days will ever remain outstanding in the minds of those of the hospital staff who witnessed the heartrending scenes at the hospital. These days are:—

August 14, now known as "Black Saturday," when occurred the bombings of the Palace Hotel and at Avenue Edward VII. Number of admissions to wards, 75; number of casualties attended to, about 400, (of whom 60 were dead or dying); number given first aid and transferred to other hospitals, about 60.

August 23, when a missile struck Sincere's Building at Nanking Road. Number of admissions to wards, 47; Number of casualties attended to, about 200, (of whom 40 were dead or dying). Number given first aid and transferred to other hospitals, about 30.

August 28, when the South Railway Station was bombed. Number of admissions to wards, 32; Number of casualties attended to, about 130.

Although these three days are outstanding, not a single other day during the second half of August passed by without a certain number of civilian casualties being brought in as a result of gun-shot wounds.

Staff Respond

All members of the staff responded nobly to the unprecedented calls made upon them during this period, and the experience gained has increased the efficiency of the hospital in dealing with abnormal emergencies of this kind.

The sudden call upon the hospital's resources, both in personnel and medical supplies would have been a source of considerable embarrassment had it not been for the friends of the hospital rallied to its aid. The hospital's warmest thanks go to them, the following lists being compiled up to August 31:—

Rev. A. Baxter, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Dr. H. G. Earle, Mr. E. S. Elliston, Mr. C. Foss, Mr. W. W. MacKenzie, Dr. B. Read, Dr. Robertson, Mr. W. H. Way, and others. All helped greatly in the obtaining of supplies, and in the many extra duties and difficulties that occurred. Mr. H. O. Stock gave a great deal of his time in supervision of X-Ray work, while Mrs. Stock was for some time acting as ward sister. Dr. Galbraith and several nurses from Margaret Williamson Hospital joined the staff temporarily, affording great benefit and satisfaction.

The hospital is deeply indebted to the S.M.C. Public Health Department, for assistance, advice and encouragement, and for valuable gifts of disinfectants, syringes, cotton wool, fresh milk, etc. To the Fire Brigade Ambulance Corps and its temporary assistants, they express real admiration for the way in which they spent themselves in the service of the wounded and sick. The Chinese Medical Association, by gifts of gauze, and especially by their large share in starting and running the Convalescent Hospital in McTyeire School, lightened the load considerably.

Valuable Help

From Jardine Matheson & Co., came a large quantity of cotton wool, from Burroughs Wellcome & Co. a supply of chloroform, other valuable drugs and dressings from Allen Hanburys and Beyers, a large consignment of bath towels from Cathay Hotels, and a quantity of gauze from Shanghai Sanitarium,—all have been of the utmost help.

Gifts, large and small, from individuals and groups were greatly welcome, and the hospital is most grateful to the following donors:—Anon, Dr. Andrews, Mrs. Chen, China Inland Mission Ladies, Chinese Maritime Customs Inspectorate General, Chinese Women's Club, Country Hospital Nursing Staff, Miss Drewett, Mrs. Habecost, Mrs. Harper, Dr. J. C. Hsia, Mrs. Hsu, Mrs. Chadwick Kew, Lester Chinese Hospital Women's Auxiliary, Mr. Lin, Dr. Marsh, McTyeire School Pupils, Mien Hua Thread Co., Dr. & Mrs. Carl Mosse, Dr. Patrick, Mrs. Paulson, Miss F. K. Perrin, Mrs. Ting, Mrs. Wagstaff, Mr. Yang, Mrs. A. N. Young, Y.W.C.A.

Last, but by no means least, the hospital desires to acknowledge the services for its patients and hospital by the following friends, who have spent long hours working in the hospital and in their homes, making bandages, clothing for adults and children, sheets, etc.—Mrs. Anderson, Miss Baxter, Miss Chen, Child Welfare Association, Chinese Women's Club, Miss E. Churlloryi, Mrs. Elliston, Miss Fang, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Habecost, Mrs. King, Miss Laung, Miss Murray, Mrs. Pappadopulo, Mrs. Paulson, Mrs. Weston, Y.W.C.A.

League Motion Brands Japan's Action in China

(Continued from page 5)

In the earlier part of the report the sub-committee points out that it did not attempt to deal with historical causes of the conflict.

It starts with a review of events in July, 1937, and passes to the incident at Lukouchiao, setting out the conflicting Japanese and Chinese versions of the affair. The report declares that while communications were going on, extensive movement of troops made the situation worse.

It describes the outbreak of hostilities in North China at the end of July, and says that the operations of Japanese troops in North China provoked a lively reaction in China.

By the declaration of Japanese statesmen that China must give in and pay, by Japanese emergency financial measures, and by the departure of Japanese residents from China, the Government and people of China, the report proceeds, were led to the conclusion that Japan was determined to break their resistance by force of arms.

Shanghai Hostilities

They were confirmed in their conviction in the second week in August when the Shanghai region becamc the second theatre of operations, despite the efforts made to keep hostilities at a distance from the city, in which the interests of China and other nations are closely interlocked.

Having outlined the relevant treaties, the report says that the prima facie events described in the first part of the report constitute a breach by Japan of her obligations towards China and towards other states.

The Japanese hostilities in the circumstances, the document states, were inconsistent with Japan's obligation to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of China, and also with her obligation not to seek a solution of her dispute with China except pacifically.

Localizing Possibilities

The position of the Japanese forces in China could only be reconciled with Japan's treaty obligations if it could be shown to be a measure necessary for self-defence, including the defence of the Japanese forces and Japanese nationals lawfully upon Chinese territory.

The report cites statements from the speech of General Chiang Kai-shek on July 13, China's Note to Japan of July 19, and the Japanese Premier's speech of July 27 as apparent evidence that both sides believed, at the early stage, that the incident could be localized and a pacific solution found.

At a comparatively early stage, the report says, it began to appear that Japan, in addition to reaching a local settlement, was also determined to obtain a settlement of all questions at issue between the two countries.

Nine-Power Pact Invoked

At the conclusion of the preamble, the report declares that there is no reason to doubt that the memorandum of July 19 (offering to accept any pacific means known to international law) continues to represent the policy of the Chinese Government.

In its second report the Sub-Committee of Thirteen states that the maintenance of and respect for treaty obligations is of vital interest to all nations. The present situation in China, it continues, concerns not only China and Japan but all states. It does not admit the conflict can only be settled directly between China and Japan. The whole question must be examined, particularly with appropriate means to re-establish peace in conformity with the Covenant and international law.

Further efforts, the report declares, must be made to restore peace by agreement. The signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty had agreed to hold a full, frank consultation whenever the need arose. Therefore, the Committee suggests that the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty be invited to initiate consultation as soon as possible, and also hopes that other states specially interested in the Far East will be asked to co-operate.

The Advisory Committee will hold one further meeting within the month. —Reuter.

Sikh Policeman Robbed by Unarmed Chinese

He was a Sikh policeman from Sinza Station, off duty, and he was riding in a rickshaw in Chekiang Road at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night when there were still many people on the street in the populous neighbourhood.

Near the intersection of Foochow Road, a busy corner, the doughty Indian was halted by four Chinese who robbed him of $300, it was stated yesterday in a police report.

The men, who were not armed, escaped.

A.A.A. REPORTS SUGAR CONSUMPTION

Washington, Oct. 5.

Reporting on sugar entries for the past nine months, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to-day revealed that Cuba and Puerto Rico had already exhausted their direct consumption quotas, but that Hawaii and the Philippines had not.

Hawaii still has a remainder of 7,810 tons and the Philippines of 16,124 tons, the report stated.

Regarding raw quotas, Cuba has used 1,856,000 of its total quota of 2,115,000 tons; the Philippines 834,000 out of 998,000; Puerto Rico 837,000 out of 883,000, and Hawaii 742,000 out of 1,038,000. Foreign countries, other than Cuba, have used 57,000 tons of the quota of 114,000 tons.—United Press.

REICHSMARK QUOTATIONS

Berlin, October 5.

The following were to-day's Reichsmark quotations: New York 40.139 Paris 1220.—Amsterdam 72.625 London 12.329 Paris quoted sterling at 149.90 to 150.—and the U.S. dollar at 30.27 to 30.30.—Trans-Ocean.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily report for October 5 follows:—

Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	122
Refugees therein	56,783
Refugees vaccinated	1,858
Refugees inoculated	157

Commerce and Finance

MONEY & EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 1/4	$16.84
U.S. $100 @ 29 3/8	$340.43

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 7/16	$16.6233
U.S. $100 @ 29 1/8	$335.42
London—demand	1/2 7/16
4 months' sight crdits	1/2 1/8
4 months' sight docts	1/2 1/16
6 months' sight credits	1/2 1/32
6 months' sight docts	1/2 3/32
New York—demand	U.S. $29 1/8
4 months' sight credits	29 1/8
4 months' sight docts	.30
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. nom.

CLOSING RATES

Sterling	1/2 3/32	U.S.	$29.9/16

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 29 7/32=C.S.$339.70

Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100	53 5/8
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100	53 3/4

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100	53
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100	53 1/8

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3970 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.842

MARKET BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.3684 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.655

American Express Co., Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100=C.S.$335.43	£1=C.S.$16.62

SELLING

U.S. $100=C.S.$339.71	£1=C.S.$16.84

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.53=C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.28 1/4=C.S.$1
Tourist Lire 6.14 .....=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.74 1/4=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.30=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 72 3/4
C.S. $100=Reg. Mk. 127.00

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 33/64	Lowest 1/2 33/64	
U.S. G.$		29 9/16	29 9/16
Yen		102 5/16	102 5/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

Cash		October	
£ T.T.	1/2 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 5/16
G.$ T.T.	29 9/16	4 m/s. l.c.	29 1/2
		Cash	
Fcs. T.T.	895	4 m/s.	940
		October	
Rs. T.T.	79	7 d/s.	79 3/4

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 1/2	19 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	44 3/4	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	50.12	—

Bombay offtake 25 bars. Market steady.

London Silver was unchanged both ready and forward, being 19 1/16 for spot and 19 1/8 forward. New York was unchanged 44 3/4 and Bombay was two annas up at 50.12. It is reported Speculators sold. America bought. Market quiet. After the official fixing the market was very quiet and unchanged.

The Local Exchange Market opened with Sellers to Merchants for ready delivery at 1/2 7/16 Stg. 29 9/16 U.S.$. and 102 1/4 for Yen, and remained steady on this basis throughout the morning with very little business passing.

MANILA GOLD SHARES

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and S. E. Levy & Co.

(Closing Bids in Pesos)

	Oct. 5 Bid	Oct. 6 Bid
Antamok	0.61	0.58
Atok	0.19	0.17
Baguio Gold	0.18	0.16
Batong Buhay ..	0.0130	0.0110
Benguiet Consolidated	10.00	9.80
Big Wedge	0.13	0 12
Coco Grove	0.55	0.51
Consolidated Mines	0.0200	0.0170
Demonstration ...	0.44	0.40
Ipo	0.14	0.12
Itogon	0.45	0.41
Ixl	0.61	0.57
Maasbate	0.16	0.14
Paracale Gold	0.09	0.08
Paracale Gumaus	0.27	0.22
San Mauricio	0.81	0.74
Suyoc	0.24	0.21
United Paracale ..	0.62	0.58
Tone:	Firm	Easier

VALUE OF GOLD MINED DURING SEPTEMBER

	Pesos
Demonstration	121,500
Itogon	320,300
Suyoc	124,900
United Paracale	192,800
San Mauricio	136,500
Salacot	30,900
Bigwedge	134,100
Balatoc	1,076,100
Benguet Consolidated	853,600
Calhorr	128,700
East Mindanao	46,000
Ipo	49,800
S. C. & F. Index (closing prices)	92.98

Tuesday's turnover: 16,396,900 shares. —Reuter.

U. S. COMMODITY MARKETS

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 5.

Trading in the cotton market was inactive and prices early advanced on higher Liverpool advices and modifications of the loan plan. Later, however, the market reacted on hedge-selling, continuous liquidation and the weakness of securities. At the close, quotations were from 5 points down to 2 points up from yesterday's final levels.

In sympathy with the weakness of London, rubber prices here moved to new low levels. The action of other markets and moderate selling extended the decline. Factories showed a hesitant tendency. At the last call-over losses ranged from 44 to 45 points.

Sentiment was depressing in the Chicago wheat pit to-day and prices declined on Eastern liquidation, the easiness of Liverpool and Winnipeg advices, the extreme slowness of European interest and reports of the renewal of Russian offerings abroad. The action of the stock market was a bearish influence. At the final bell, quotations were from 2 3/8 to 2 3/4 cents down.

Under the influence of easy London cables, the sugar market opened lower, and the decline was accentuated by commission house, producer and European selling and tired long liquidation. At the close, No. 4 contract recorded declines from 3 to 4 points from yesterday.

Silk prices declined sharply to new low grounds owing to aggressive speculative liquidation, uncovering of stop-loss orders, the further weakness of Japanese and other markets and increased uncertainties regarding the general business outlook. Absorption chiefly consisted of shorts covering on the scale-down, while the dismal outlook of the world position deterred buyers. At the end of the day's trading, losses from 5 1/2 to 6 cents were registered.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Oct. 5.

Stock prices in Wall Street to-day broke heavily, finally finishing from fractions to about 10 points down. Some issues touched new low levels for the past decade. President Roosevelt's speech was an adverse influence, Steels reflected the decline in operations to 66.1 per cent. of capacity, while the whole list was subjected to selling pressure and heavy liquidation from foreign interests. The turnover was substantially large, totalling 1,680,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	149.97	143.01	144.08	—8.11
20 Rails	40.03	38.30	38.68	—1.75
20 Utilit.	23.63	22.66	22.80	—1.02
40 Bonds	——	——	97.46	—0.58
11 Commod.	——	——	58.76	—1.26

	Oct. 4	5
Adams Express	12 1/2	11 1/2
Alleghany Steel Co.	25 1/8	24
Allis Chalmers	54 1/4	49 1/2
Amer. Can	98 3/4	94 1/4
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	28	26 3/4
Amer. & For. Power	5 1/8	4 3/4
,, ,, $7 pfd.	32 1/4	31
Amer. Locomotive	28	25
Amer. Metals	37 B	36
Amer. Radiator	14 1/4	13 1/2
Amer. Rolling Mill	30 1/2	28 1/2
Amer. Smelting	68 1/8	63 1/4
Amer. Sugar Ref.	35	34
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	161 7/8	158 1/4
Amer. Tobacco "B"	77 1/2	75 1/2
Amer. Waterworks	14 1/2	12 3/4
Anaconda Copper	38 3/8	36
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	56 1/4	54
Atlantic Ref. Co.	23 3/8	22 1/2
Atlas Corp.	12 3/8 B	12
Auburn	12 3/4	12
Baltimore & Ohio	17 3/4	16
Barber Co.	20 1/4	19 1/8
Barnsdall Oil Co.	18	16 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	67 1/4	63 1/2
Boeing Airplane Co.	23 3/8	22 3/8
Borden Co.	22 1/8	21 1/4
Briggs Manufacturing Co.	34 1/4	31 1/2
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	14 3/8	12 1/8
,, ,, $6 cum.	43	38
Case, J.I.	129	122 1/2
Can. Pacific Rly.	9 1/2	9 1/8
Celanese Corp.	29 3/8	28
Cerro de Pasco	58	51 3/8
Chase National Bank	39 3/8 B	37 3/8 B
Chesapeake Corp.	52 1/2	47 5/8
Chesapeake & Ohio	42	39 1/2
Chrysler	89	85 5/8
Columbia Gas & Elec.	9 1/4	8 7/8
,, ,, 6% "A"	80 B	80 B
Coml. Credit	53 1/4	49
Coml. Solvents	10 1/2	10 1/8
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	2	2
,, ,, $6 cum.	43	41 B
Consolid. Edison	30	28
Consolid. Oil	12 1/8	11 1/8
Continental Can	54	51 7/8
Continental Oil	37	34 1/2
Corn Products	61 1/2	59
Coty, Inc.	5 3/4	5 1/4
Curtiss Wright (com.)	4 1/4	4
,, ,, "A"	14	13
Delaware & Hudson	24 1/4	23
Delaware, Lackawanna	11 3/8	10 1/8
Deere Co.	108	98
Distillers Corp.	16 1/4	15 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	36 1/2	33 1/2
Du Pont de Nemours	142 1/4	133 3/4
Eagle Picher Lead	14	13
Elec. Boat Co.	8 3/8	7 1/2
Elec. Bond & Sh.	12 1/8	11 1/8
,, ,, $5 pfd.	56 B	58
,, ,, $6 pfd.	64	62
Elec. Power & Lt.	14 1/4	13 1/8
,, ,, 7% pfd.	54	48
Flintkote Co.	19 3/4	18 1/4
Gen. Cigar	28 1/4	28 5/8
Gen. Elec.	43 1/8	40 3/4
Gen. Foods	33 1/4	32 1/8
Gen. Motors	48 1/8	45 5/8
Gen. Rly. Signal	26	23
Glidden Co.	31 3/8	29 1/2
Godchaux Sugar, Class	32 B	32 B
Goodrich (B.F.)	25 1/2	23 1/2
,, $5 pfd.	69 1/4	66
Goodyear Tire & R.	30	27 1/8
Greyhound Corp.	12 1/4	11 1/8
Great Northern Rly.	37 3/8	36 1/2
Great Western Sugar	31 1/8	31
Hecker Prods.	9 3/4	9 1/8
Humble Oil	70 1/8	67 3/4
Int. Nickel	51 3/8	48 1/8
Int. Tel. & Tel.	7 3/4	7
Interstate Dept. Stores	17 1/2	15 5/8
Kennecott	45	41
Lambert Co.	17 1/8	16 3/8
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	58	52 1/2
Lockheed Aircraft	9 3/8	8 1/2
Loew's Inc.	70	67 1/8
Lorillard	19 3/4	19
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	40 1/2	40
Martin, Glenn L. Co.	18	16 5/8
Missouri Pacific R.R.	2 1/8 B	2 1/8
Monsanto Chemical	92 3/4	89
Montgomery Ward	47 1/2	44 1/8
Mountain City Copper	7 1/2	6 7/8
Nat. Bond & Investment	22	20 1/2
National Cash Register	25	22 1/4
National City Bank	34 3/8 B	32 1/2 B
Nat. Dairy Prods.	17 7/8	17 5/8
Nat. Distillers	27 5/8	26
Nat. Power & Lt.	8 1/8	7 3/4
Nat. Steel	74 1/4	66
Nat. Supply Co.	29 3/4	27 3/8
New York Central	27 1/4	25 1/4
Niagara Hudson & Power	9 7/8	9 3/8
North Amer. Aviation	8 1/8	7 3/8
North Amer.	21	19 3/8
Northern Pacific	19 3/4	17 3/4
Pacific Gas & Elec.	28	27 3/4
Pacific Lighting	40 3/8	37 1/2
Packard Motors	7 1/4	7
Paramount Pictures Inc.	17 3/4	16
,, ,, 1st pfd.	123 B	113 1/2
Pennsylvania R.R.	29 1/8	26 7/8
Phillips Petroleum	50 1/8	46 3/8
Public Serv. of N.J.	38 3/8	37 1/8
Pure Oil	15 3/8	14 1/8
Radio Corp. of Amer.	9 1/2	9 1/8
Republic Steel Co.	24	21 1/2
Revere Copper & Brass	20	18 1/8
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49 3/4	47
Schenley	37	34 1/2
,, 5 1/2% pfd.	87	85 B
Sears Roebuck	75 1/4	71
Shell Union Oil	20 1/2	19 3/8
Socony-Vacuum	18 3/8	16 7/8
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	21 3/4	21 1/2
Sthrn. Pacific	31 1/8	28 3/4
Southern Railway	19 3/8	17 1/8
Sthrn. Rly. 5% pfd.	29	25
Stand. Brands	10 3/4	10 1/2
Stand. Gas & Elec.	5 1/8	5 1/4
,, ,, $7 pfd.	33	29
Stand. Oil of N.J.	57	54
Sterling Prods.	62 1/2 B	59 1/8
Studebaker	9 1/2	8 7/8
Swift International	23 1/8	20
Technicolor	25 3/4	22 7/8
Texas Corporation	50 1/8	45 7/8
Texas Gulf Sulphur	33	32 1/4
Tide Water Associated Oil	16 3/8	16 1/4
Timken Detroit Axle	18 1/2	17
Transamerica (new)	13 3/8	13 1/2
Twentieth Century Fox	29 3/4	26 3/4
,, ,, pfd.	37 1/4	36 1/4
Un. Carbide & Carbon	88	83 1/2
Un. Pacific	106	101
Un. Aircraft (new)	21 3/4	20 1/4
Un. Airline Trans.	11 1/8	10 1/8
Un. Corp.	3 3/4	3 3/8
,, $3 cum.	33 1/2	33 1/4
Un. Gas Corp.	6 1/8	5 5/8
Un. Gas Improvement	11 3/8	11 1/8
United Light & Power Co.	3 7/8	3 3/4
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	26	23 3/4
U. S. Rubber	38 1/8	36
,, ,, 8% non-cum. pfd.	71	67 1/2
U. S. Smelt., Ref.	77 3/4	71
U. S. Steel	78 1/4	73 1/4
Vanadium	22 1/2	20 1/4
Warner Bros. Pict's	10 5/8	9 7/8
Westinghouse Air Brakes	28 1/4	27 1/8
Westinghouse Elec.	114	109 3/4
Woodward Iron	18 1/2 B	18 B
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	56	50 1/2

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	70 1/4	69 3/4
Anglo-Chilean Nitrate	31 B	32
Brazil (U.S. of)	32	32 3/4
Chic. Mil. Stp. & Pac. 5%	16 3/4	15 1/2
Cities Serv. Pwr.	56	55 1/8
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	85 1/2	84
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	63	61 1/2
New England Gas	62 1/4	62 3/8
Peru 6s 1961	14	14
Rio Grande do Sul	20 3/8	20 5/8 B
Stand. Gas & Elec.	60 1/4	58

SPECIAL WEEKLY LIST ON CLOSING

	Sept. 28	Oct. 5
Amer. Loco., pfd. "A"	82	82 3/4
Amer. Steel Foundries	37 1/2	32 3/4
Amer. Waterworks $6	85	85 B
Ass. Gas & Elec. $5 pfd.	12	10 1/4
Atlan, Gulf & W. Ind.	14	12 1/2 B
Baltimore & Ohio Rly.	21 1/8	20 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 5% pfd.	17	17 1/2
Bristol Myers	35	35 1/4
Chic. Great Western, pfd.	7 1/4	6 1/2
Chic. Milwaukee, St. Paul,	2 1/2	2 1/2
Consumers Power $4.50	86 1/2 A	84 1/2
Consolid. Copper, Mines.	6 1/2	5 7/8
Crown Zellerbach	16 1/2	14 5/8
Cudahy Packing	24	23
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	71 B	72 B
Elec. Power & Lt.	47 1/2	45 B
Erie. R.R.	12 5/8	11 1/2
Evens Wallover lead	12 1/2	13
Firestone T. & R. 6%	96	96 B
Freport Sulphur	25	24 1/2
Gen. Mills	57 1/4	57 3/8
Great Northern Iron Ore	16	14 3/4
Goodyear $5 cum.	101	35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

London, Oct. 5.

On the Stock Exchange to-day dealers were disposed to resort to the precautionary marking-down of prices in many sections, chiefly in view of the unsatisfactory tone prevailing in Wall Street. Several appreciable losses were seen among industrials, oils and international issues. British gilt-edged securities alone held very firm.—Reuter.

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter

	Oct. 4	5
War Loan 3 1/2% (Red.)	£101 1/8	101 1/2

JAPANESE BONDS

Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	55 1/2	56 1/2
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	65 1/2	65

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Allied Ironfounders	26/3	25/9
Amstrong, Stevens	11/-	10/6
Assoc. & Elec. Indus.	46/1 1/2	45/10 1/2
Austin Motors, ord.	38/6	36/3
Bristol Aeroplane, ord.	49/-	47/9
British-American Tob.	111/3	110/-
Cable & W., New form	71 1/2	70 1/2
Cammell Laird, ord.	13/9	12/6
Courtaulds	51/-	50/9
Distillers	108/3	107/9
Dunlop Rubber	33/9	33/6
General Elec. (Eng.)	82/-	81/1 1/2
Guinness (A.) Son & Co.	126/3	125/9
Hawker Siddeley Aircraft	28/3	27/1 1/2
Imp. Chem. Indus.	37/3	37/-
Imp. Tobacco	147/6	146/3
Leyland Motors	39/4 1/2	36/3
Marks & Spencer "A" ord.	62/9	62/9
O.K. Bazzars	35/-	33/9
Pressed Steel, com.	22/9XD	22/1 1/2
Rolls-Royce	96/9	96/1 1/2
Smethwick Drop Forgings	22/-	22/-
Tate & Lyle	83/-	83/1 1/2
Turner & Newall	86/10 1/2	85/7 1/2
United Steel	30/7 1/2	30/1 1/2
Vickers, ord.	28/-	27/3
Woolworths	64/7 1/2	63/7 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo Dutch	33/9	32/-
Rubber Pltn. Invest.	33/1 1/2	31/10 1/2

MINES

Burma Co'p.	16/1 1/2	16/1 1/2
Commonwealth Min.	4/-	3/10 1/2
Exploration Co.	2/6	2/6
Marsman Invests.	23/6	23/9
Randfontein Ests.	48/1 1/2	47/6
Sub-Nigel	210/-	210/-
Tanami Gold Min.	6d	6d

OILS

Anglo Iranian	85/7 1/2	81/10 1/2
Burmah	123/9XD	122/6
Mexican Eagle	14/6	14/3
Shell & Trans. & Trad.	103/1 1/2	101/10 1/2

Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and White, White & Co. through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

	Oct. 4	5
4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1989	£91	91
4 1/2% Anglo-French Loan	92 1/2	91 1/2 XD
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	61	60 1/2
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	66	65 1/2
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	80	79 1/2
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	39 1/2	39 1/2
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	33	31 1/2
5% ,, ,, G.	33	31 1/2
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) B.	33	31 1/2
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) G.	33	31 1/2
5% Honan Rly., 1905	46	46
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	36	36
5% ,, ,, (Ger. Is.)	34	34
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	21 1/2	21 1/2
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	26 1/2	26 1/2
6% Stg. Notes 1925	22 1/2	22 1/2
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	34	34
S'hai Waterwork "A"	25	25
S'hai Elec. Construction	40/-	40/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	16/6	16/6
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	96	95 1/2
Chartd. Bank of K.A. & C.	12 5/8	13 1/2
Chosen Corp.	12/-	12/-
Peking Syndicate	5/-	5/-
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	32/6	32/6

XD—Ex dividend.

BRITISH COMMODITY MARKETS

Tuesday's Closing Quotations

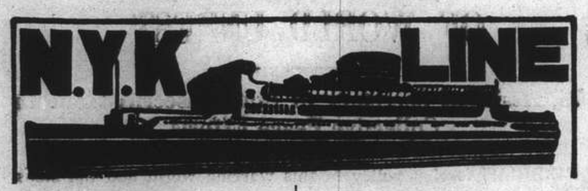
London, Oct. 5.

Among commodities rubber and base metals eased owing to the unsettlement in Wall Street, while cotton fell on the large private crop estimates.—Reuter.

Household Finance 5%	85	88
Howe Sound Co.	61	58 1/2
Int. Agric. Corp. 7% pfd.	36	36
Int. Harvester	93 1/4	87
Int. Paper & Power Co.	16 1/8	14
Johns Manville	101 1/8	90 1/2
Lerner Stores 4 1/2% conv.	71 B	71 B
Lone Star Cement	39 7/8	38 1/8
Missouri Pwr. & Lt.	38 B	88 B
Nash Kelvinator	15	14 5/8
Nat. Lead	32 1/4	29 3/4
Nat. Power & Lt.	62 1/2	60
Ohio Oil	14 7/8	14 1/8
Pennroad Corp.	3	3
Phelps Dodge Corp	33 1/4	28 1/4
Pressed Steel Car, pfd.	12 3/8	11 B
Rubberoid Co. (New)	23	22
Simmons Co.	32	31
Stand. Oil of California	36 3/8	34 3/8
Texas P

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K LINE



To Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Yokohama

	from Kobe
TATSUTA MARU	Oct. 12
CHICHIBU MARU	Nov. 9
TAIYO MARU	Ndv. 20
TATSUTA MARU	Dec. 14

To Vancouver and Seattle (From Kobe)

HIKAWA MARU ..... Oct. 23

To New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, via Panama.

(From Hongkong)

NAGARA MARU ..... Oct. 28
NOJIMA MARU ..... Nov. 26

To South American (West Coast Ports) (From Kobe)

HEIYO MARU ..... Oct. 22

To Kobe and Yokohama

To Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe (Rapid Express Service.)

NAGASAKI MARU ..... Oct 10
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Oct. 14
NAGASAKI MARU ..... Oct. 18
SHANGHAI MARU ..... Oct. 22

To Aden, Naples, Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam via Straits and Colombo

	From Hongkong
*HAKOZAKI MARU	Oct. 10
*TERUKUNI MARU	Nov. 5
HAKUSAN MARU	Nov. 20

*Call at Hamburg.

To Hamburg via Fort Sudan, Alexandria and Casablanca

To Liverpool (from Hongkong)

LISBON MABU ..... Nov. 13

To Bombay

To Hongkong

To Australian Ports via Manila (From Hongkong)

KITANO MARU ..... Oct. 23

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LIVERPOOL SAILINGS

10 Nov.—ATREUS	19 Dec.—BELLEROPHON
Havre Liverpool Bromborough Glasgow	Havre Liverpool Bromborough

*Cargo steamer with limited Passenger Accommodation. †"A" Class Passenger vessel ‡Motor vessel with limited recently modernised Passenger Accommodation.

"Outward cargo for Shanghai from U. K. & Continent—all vessels Cargo normally stored under cover to be discharged at Singapore, 'open air storage' cargo at Hong Kong, as stowage permits.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from New York. 'Phemius' Probably discharges most of her cargo at Manila.
Outward cargo for Shanghai from Pacific Coast. 'Ixion' Discharged her cargo at Kobe."

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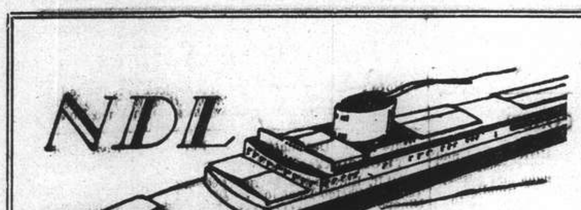

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT SERVICE

HOMEWARDS

	from Hongkong
ss. Oder	Oct. 7
ss. Franken	Oct. 17
ss. POTSDAM	Oct. 23
ss. Koeln	Nov. 26
ss. GNEISENAU	Nov. 30

OUTWARD MOVEMENTS

ss. Oder discharging at Hongkong
ms. Havel left Singapore ..... Sept. 28
ss. Donau left Port Said ..... Sept. 16
ss. POTSDAM left Singapore ..... Oct. 2

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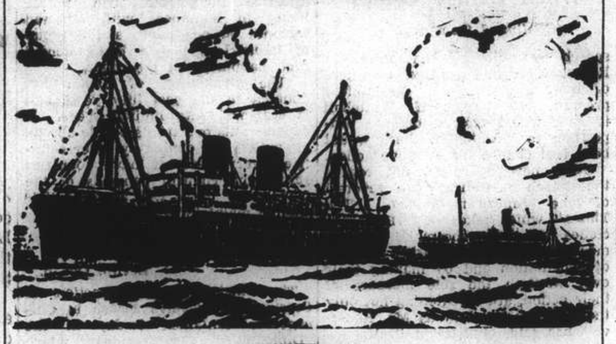

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Oct.	30 †CARTHAGE	15,000
Nov.	13 COMORIN	15,000
	27 RANCHI	17,000

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	From Hongkong	Tonnage
Dec.	11 RAJPUTANA	17,000
	25 RANPURA	17,000

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TALMA		Oct. 23
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NELLORE	H. C. G. Strafford		Oct. 30	Nov. 18
TANDA	E. Pilcher	Nov. 9	Dec. 3	Dec. 22
NANKIN	T. J. Mills	Dec. 10	Jan. 1	Jan. 20

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TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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KOBE

Steamer	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Kobe	Steamer	Leave Kobe	Arrive U.S.
ss. Nagasaki Maru	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	ss. Pres. Wilson	Oct. 11	Oct. 26
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 13	Oct. 16	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 17	Oct. 30
ss. Chaumont	Oct. 17	Oct. 27	ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 23	Nov. 10
ss. Shanghai Maru	Oct. 21	Oct. 24	ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 28	Nov. 10

HONGKONG

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Hongkong		Leave Hongkong	Arrive U.S.
ss. Andre Lebon	Oct. 16	Oct. 19	ss. Pres. Jefferson	Oct. 13	Oct. 30
ss. Victoria	Oct. 18	Oct. 20	ss. Pres. Hoover	Oct. 24	Nov. 10
			ss. Pres. McKinley	Oct. 23	Nov. 10

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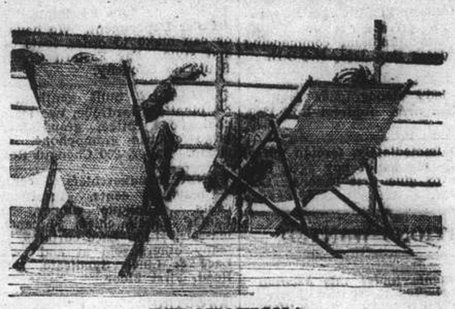

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Empress of Canada	Oct. 29	—	Nov. 3	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	Nov. 17
Empress of Russia	Nov. 12	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	—	Nov. 25
Empress of Japan	Nov. 26	—	Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 14
Empress of Asia	Dec. 10	Dec. 14	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	—	Dec. 27
Empress of Canada	Dec. 24	—	Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 7	Jan. 12

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	Leave Kobe	Leave Nagasaki	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila
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Empress of Russia	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 4	Nov. 6
Empress of Japan	Nov. 14	—	Nov. 19	Nov. 22

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mv. RHEINLAND Oct. 28 Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

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ss. WILHELMINE	In Singapore	Oct. 2
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez	Sept. 21
ss. PREUSSEN	Passed Suez	Sept. 30

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DIRECTORY OF
PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA
1937

THIS Directory, which contains the Protestant Missions at the various Stations in each Province with an alphabetical list of Mission workers, is the only complete record of Missionaries in China now published annually. The information given therein is obtained from the heads of the various Missions, with additions and corrections available up to the time of going to press.

Price $1.50; postage in China, 15 cts.

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POSITIONS VACANT

NURSE, Chinese-English speaking required for private doctor. State experience and minimum commencing salary. Address Box 1254, N.C.D.N. 10128

BRITISH lady stenographer required by British firm. Address Box 1259, N.C.D.N. 10132

WANTED immediately, foreign nurse, to take charge of boy aged four years, able to give first lessons. Box 1214, N.C.D.N. 2690

POSITIONS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of three dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.50

EUROPEAN engineer, ex branch manager of technical import firm, desires position. Address Box 1247, N.C.D.N. 2642

CHINESE, well-educated, experienced in plumbing and heating installation, seeks position. Address Box 1246, N.C.D.N. 2639

STENOGRAPHER-beginner, experienced in coding, filing, general office routine, speaks German, seeks position Moderate salary. Address Box 1250, N.C.D.N. 2648

BRITISH lady, many years' experience, seeks position as supervisor of boarding house, hotel, flats. Knowledge Chinese. Box 1062, N.C.D.N. 2422

CHINESE accountant-bookkeeper, many years' experience, seeks immediate engagement. Moderate salary. Excellent references. Box 1198, N.C.D.N. 2544

BRITISH business-man with thirty-five years local experience, disengaged, seeks employment in any capacity. Moderate remuneration. Box 1239, N.C.D.N. 2625

ENGLISHMAN, 40, seeks position as office assistant, temporary or permanent. No objection to outport. Box 1233. N.C.D.N. 2606

YOUNG lady stenotypist seeks position. Engineering and shipping experience. Salary $120. Address Box 1243, N.C.D.N. 2636

YOUNG, well-dressed lady seeks position as assistant in salon. Small salary. Address Box 1244, N.C.D.N. 2636

FIRMS requiring foreign labour during the present crisis may obtain their requirements by telephoning to 18833, or call on Read Cooper & Company, 650 Szechuen Road. We have the following men available: Motor car drivers, engineers, mechanics, electricians, Marine officers, ordinary labourers. 9933

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN lessons wanted by a lady in exchange for English. Box 1249, N.C.D.N. 2645

FRENCH lady holding diploma, gives French lessons, to ladies and children twice a week, twenty dollars monthly. Box 854, N.C.D.N. 2652

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PIANO lessons by experienced gentleman teacher. Visiting pupils' residences, $10 monthly, once weekly. Box 1202. N.C.D.N. 2582

FRENCH lessons at pupils' residences by gentleman school teacher. Conversation, writing, quick results. Box 1183, N.C.D.N. 2509

ENGLISHMAN, Oxford graduate, gives private lessons French/English, and coaches students for Cambridge Examinations. Fees moderate. Address Box 1152, N.C.D.N. 2430

PARISIAN lady, well-educated, good teacher, gives French lessons at pupils/her home. Write Box 995, N.C.D.N. 2086

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE, beauty shop fully equipped, well located, French Concession, reliable foreign clientele. Telephone 76660 business hours. 2659

RADIO sales and service shop for sale. Present equipment and stock worth $1.000. Average monthly clear profit $500. Owner leaving. Any reasonable offer. Address Box 1213, N.C.D.N. 2579

LOST

LOST, Kailan Sales Agency, Markham Road Yard Delivery Order No. 5621. Sc Standard Firebricks 1,000 pieces, is hereby declared null and void. Chang Dah Yuen Metal Co. 2621

WANTED TO PURCHASE

HOWE'S scale, weighing up to 1,000 lbs. Must be in good condition. Address Box 1222, N.C.D.N. 2597

RADIO, used, wanted. Must be cheap for cash. Telephone 34068. 2576

RADIOS

EMERSON, 5 tube with bookcase stand; transformer. Excellent tone, condition. Bargain for quick sale. Box 1252, N.C.D.N. 2647

FOR radio repairs call International Radio Service. Work guaranteed. Telephone 75897. 9 Cardinal Mercier. Bills Motors Building. 2667

RADIOS promptly repaired. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Company. Our method saves you 50%. 9916

USED radio sale, guaranteed order, cheap. Radio Service Co. 1249 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 34068. 2577

FOR skilled workmanship call 32392, American Radio Repair, 1549 Bubbling Well Road. 2419

OFFICE CARS

LIFT available, Avenue Petain district/Bund. Telephone 70667 tiffin time. 2690

LIFT wanted from corner Roi Albert/Paul Henry to Szechuen/Kiukiang Roads. Telephone 74810 after office. 2643

MISCELLANEOUS

VACANT open lot to let. 7½ mow, corner Destalan and Delauney, near Avenue Petain. Low rent, Telephone 22648. 2399

THE Home Magazine Library temporarily removed to 12 Rue du Consulat, Room 603, you can read all the latest British & American Magazines for $2 monthly, Telephone 33288 for list. 10072

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

BUY your furs wholesale. Visit our Fur Department. We have in stock or can make to order coats of quality and style. Far Eastern Credit Co. 46 Route de Grouchy. 2646

SPECIALLY built gentleman's combination wardrobe, two leather armchairs one settee, grandfather clock, large electric gramophone, for sale, cheap. Baker, 200 Chengtu Road. 2653

LINEN handkerchiefs, 5 cents. Lace mats, 15 cents. Guest towels, 17 cents. Applique runner, 30 cents. Ladies' handkerchiefs 30 cents. 54 in tea-sets, $1.10. Lace curtains, $2.65, and many others sold at and below cost. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road, First Floor. 10131

MOUTRIE "National" piano, practically new. General Electric refrigerator, in splendid condition. Standard two-seater motorcar, old but reliable. All cheap for cash. Apply Kearns, Caldbecks, Telephone 17589. 2549

BRITISH & American Magazines June and July issue for sale cheap. 12 Rue du Consulat, Room 602. Telephone 83288. 10073

FOR SALE, furniture for four-room apartment, including crockery, electric fittings, all in perfect condition, apartment can be taken over. Lane 314 House 7, Flat 214, Hardoon Road. Telephone 36430. 2547

THE CONTENTS of a modern, furnished, three-roomed apartment with radio and refrigerator. Seymour Road. Rental $115. Owner leaving China, Box 1234. N.C.D.N. 2611

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FOR SALE, one complete ski-er's outfit; one 5-tube Philco radio. Address Box 1200, N.C.D.N. 2590

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1931 D.K.W. coach, 4-cylinder, 8 horse-power, 18 miles per gallon. Good condition. $250. Telephone 76996 during tiffin hour. 2613

1933 Essex Terraplane sedan in excellent running order for sale $1,000 or nearest offer. Telephone 36849 during tiffin interval. 2408

WANTED immediately for cash second-hand motor-car, five seater. Address Box 1228, N.C.D.N. 2602

DODGE sedan (recent model) in first-class condition, bargain $1,650 cash. Address Box 1220, N.C.D.N. 10099

PERSONAL

RUDOLPH. Look up Page VII in the Telephone Directory. I feel sure you will find the answer there. 10123

WIDOW desires acquaintance congenial gentleman, between 35 and 50 years. View matrimony. Address Box 1189, N.C.D.N. 2523

EUROPEAN girl, 25 years, from good family, wishes to meet gentleman with good financial position. View matrimony. Box 1175, N.C.D.N. 2464

CATHOLIC Club. To mark the re-opening of the Club, an informal dinner-dance will be held, Saturday, October 9, 7 p.m. Forward names and number of guests to A. J. da Costa, 770 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 25. Telephone 34194. 2598

HAVE you ordered your copy of "Shanghai Schemozzle" yet? An order form will be found on the front page if you haven't.

HOUSE SERVANTS

CENTRAL Employment Agency (British), Telephone 73148. Cook-boys, coolie-boys, amahs-general, office assistants, watchmen, bodyguards, rickshaw-pullers, gardeners, chauffeurs, laundrymen, governesses. 2651

COOK-BOY, highly recommended, long experience, clean and healthy, seeks position in American/British family. Address Box 1245, N.C.D.N. 2639

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WANTED, experienced and reliable chauffeur. References required Address Box 1226, N.C.D.N. 2602

EXCELLENT cook-boy wishes to work in any foreign house. Good references. Please address Box 1210, N.C.D.N. 2568

EXCELLENT cook-boy, clean, nonest, English and American cooking. Excellent reference. Address Box 1209, N.C.D.N. 2566

EXPERIENCED cook-boy knowledge of English/American cooking, 13 years' experience, good pastry cook. Excellent testimonials. Telephone 11778, 9-11.30, 2-4.30. 2581

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YOU GET the apartment. I will furnish it completely (except linen and silver) on rental basis. Telephone Mrs. Gardner-Crane 73413. 2666

TO LET, newly-decorated three large and one small room flat. Including heating, taxes, water, refrigerator. New furniture for sale. See between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. 367/5 Avenue du Roi Albert, Telephone 76886. 2655

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FULLY-furnished flat, five rooms, central heating, hot/cold water, frigidaire. Immediate occupation. Washington Apartments, 303/54 Avenue Petain. With/without garage, Suitable reference required. Box 1199, N.C.D.N. 2548

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BEAUTIFUL furniture of three-roomed apartment for immediate sale, including linen, crockery. Perfect condition. Apartment can be taken over, 882 Bubbling Well, Apartment 122, Telephone 36628. 2623

TO LET, completely furnished two-roomed modern apartment, bath, kitchen, verandah. Rue Paul Henry, Telephone 73988. 2582

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ATTRACTIVE single-room apartments at 266 Route Culty, off Route Ferguson. Apply Spence, Robinson & Partners, 27 Peking Road. Telephone 11355. 10101

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PETAIN Apartments. 700 Avenue Petain, Apartment 6, modern, five rooms, two bathrooms, for immediate occupation. Apply Credit Foncier, Telephone 16366. 10097

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TO LET, western district, fully-furnished small house, garden, 5 rooms, 2 bathrooms, economical. Telephone office 12278 or Box 1221, N.C.D.N. 2594

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CONVENIENT 6-roomed house, garden, for foreign tenant, inside Settlement. Quiet locality. Apply 750/2 Hart Road. 2469

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I HAVE enquiries from reliable tenants for furnished flats and houses. McMichael's Agency. 149 Szechuen Road. 2649

WANTED two-roomed furnished flat with bathroom and kitchen. Rent to include light, water and taxes. Address Box 1260, N.C.D.N. 10133

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KENSINGTON House, Terrace 30/10, Seymour Road (near Foch). Large and small rooms, also two-roomed suite, with small garden. All newly decorated. Excellent home cooking. Telephone 30179. 2533

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FLOOR RENOVATORS
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American Neutrality Fails When Deluge Comes

(Continued from page 5)

speech as indicating that President Roosevelt is in no mood to reject or offer any proposal for united pressure on Japan. If Whitehall it says, would offer a definite proposition to Washington there would be a real chance for effective action.

Other newspapers do not regard the speech as indicating a reversal of the American policy. "The Times," which takes this view, concludes that those who make appeasement impossible by refusing the way of conciliation and by making their own strength the sole measure of their action, are threatening not only their neighbours but, as Mr. Roosevelt has said, civilization itself.

The President's warning to them, "The Times" adds, is that such a threat must encounter, in the end, not only the united condemnation, but the united resistance of all civilized nations and the deployment of force that will not be ineffective."—Reuter.

Encouragement to League

Washington, Oct. 5.

Usually well-informed quarters believe that President Roosevelt's speech is the most important he has ever delivered on foreign affairs.

There is much speculation whether the United States is contemplating some move designed to prevent the spread of the Sino-Japanese and Spanish conflicts. The speech is generally taken as calculated to lend the unqualified moral support of the United States Government to any concerted effort to restore world peace. Few think the United States will be prepared to take the initative, but it is felt the speech is meant to encourage the League of Nations to proceed with sterner and more practical measures against aggressors, which would receive the full support of the United States.

American Press Comment

New York, Oct. 5.

The American press to-day generally praised President Roosevelt's speech on foreign policy.

The "New York Times" agreed with Mr. Roosevelt's premise that "isolation is not a solution" to the vexing issues throwing the world to the brink of war. But what the President means by 'concerted action' only the President himself and the course of events must clarify. The least that can be said is that in eloquent voice, the President expressed the deep moral indignation which is felt in this country against the policies and ruthlessness of conquest."—United Press.

Gaimusho's Retort

Tokyo, Oct. 6.

President Roosevelt's foreign policy speech to-day provoked the Gaimusho spokesman to a statement sharply attacking the attitude of 'have' countries against the 'have nots.'

Specifically referring to the American Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924, he said, "The world was created for mankind—and all honest, industrious people have the right to live anywhere in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. There is no greater injustice imaginable than people living in happiness with amassed fortunes on one hand, and a group of industrious people being denied such happiness on the other.

"The population of Japan has doubled in the past fifty years and is crammed into limited space. If Japan wants to send its people abroad all outlets are denied by other countries everywhere. If 'have' countries refuse the rightful demands of the 'have nots,' peace will be very difficult to maintain."—United Press.

Official German Reaction

Berlin, Oct. 6.

The official German reaction to President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago is contained to-day in the "Diplomatische Correspondenz," which says that if a statesman of President Roosevelt's calibre thus apostrophizes all peoples, his duty is not only to see outward symptoms but to investigate and discover the whereabouts of harmful thoughts and their origin.

As far as Europe is concerned, the newspaper declares, he should take up the threads where Mr. Roosevelt has dropped them. If the President sees salvation in the formation of a union of peaceful nations, such a proposal is only of practical value if preceded by a clear definition of what is evil and what is good.—Reuter.

Italy Ignores Speech

Rome, Oct. 6.

The morning papers here practically ignored President Roosevelt's address, confining their mention to it with the briefest possible summaries of seven lines.—United Press.

President Roosevelt's remark that peace-loving countries should "quarantine" countries spreading the disease of international anarchy, made in his speech in Chicago, is lost upon Washington officials, who profess not to understand its meaning. They doubt that the President had in mind a joint economic boycott of Japan. —Reuter.

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PARLIAMENT TO DEBATE FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Date Of Reopening Remains Unchanged

London, Oct. 6.

Despite the request of Mr. C. R. Attlee, the Leader of the Opposition, for the immediate summoning of Parliament to discuss the Sino-Japanese situation, the Cabinet to-day decided that the House of Commons would reassemble, as scheduled, on October 21. It agreed to hold a debate on foreign affairs on that date and postpone the prorogation ceremony until the next day.

President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago, denouncing aggressor nations, occupied the attention of Ministers at to-day's meeting. The Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, is likely to refer to the speech at Scarborough on October 8.—Reuter.

LOCAL CHINESE SEND APPRECIATION

President's Chicago Speech Applauded

Shanghai, Oct. 6.

A telegram applauding his speech delivered at Chicago yesterday, in which the necessity of upholding international law and treaties was stressed, was sent to President Roosevelt of the United States by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Residents' Civic Federation, the Shanghai Educational Association and the Shanghai Labour Federation.—Central News.

Weather, Time and Tide

Thursday, October 7, 1937 (4th day of 9th moon)	SICCAWEI				GUTZLAFF	
	October 5		October 6			
	16.00	21.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	14.00
Barometer inches	30.07	30.12	30.12	30.20	—	—
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.13	+0.14	+0.14	+0.12	—	—
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.09	+0.04	+0.05	+0.08	—	—
Wind (direction)	NE	NE	NNE	NE	—	—
" (miles per hour)	15.6	5.6	7.4	8.7	—	—
Temperature (Fahr.)	75.°0	70.°7	68.°9	72.°5	—	—
Humidity %	72	85	92	84	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	10	10	10	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report October 5	Mean 1937	24 hours variation	Previous average same period (64 years)
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.06	+0.10	30.08
Temp. Min. 68.°9 Max. 80.°4	74.°7	—0.°8	67.°1
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.41	—	39.00

Date	7/10	8/10	9/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	13/10	14/10	15/10
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.50	5.51	5.52	5.53	5.53	5.54	5.55	5.55	5.56
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.32	17.31	17.30	17.29	17.28	17.27	17.26	17.25	17.23
Moon rises at Shanghai	8.31	9.35	10.17	11.06	11.51	12.34	13.14	13.50	14.25
Moon sets at Shanghai	19.14	19.57	20.43	21.33	22.25	23.19	0.00	0.16	1.13
Flood makes Shanghai	11.57	11.58	12.33	12.55	13.43	14.55	16.15	17.35	18.51
Ebb, makes Shanghai	4.21	4.53	5.24	5.59	6.45	7.40	9.09	10.45	13.05
H.W. at Woosung Bar	1.05	1.36	2.11	2.48	3.29	4.14	5.09	6.25	8.02

TRADE BARRIERS SEEN AS ROOT OF WORLD UNREST

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Discerns Hope in Collective Peace Efforts

New York, Oct. 5.

AMERICAN foreign policy in this warring world and the steps which a great peace-loving nation like the United States could take to safeguard civilization, were clarified by Mr. Francis B. Sayres, American Assistant Secretary of State, in his speech at the New York "Herald Tribune" forum on current affairs here this evening and was broadcast over a coast-to-coast connection.

"The strength of democracy must always rest upon the extent and the freedom with which public issues are publicly debated and analyzed," said Mr. Sayres.

"Shall we then resort to the other alternative of walling ourselves in and refusing to take part in a warring world, if other nations choose to fight and wreck their civilizations in suicidal strife? Shall we withdraw in an effort at least to save our own? The difficulty is that thorough-going isolation is not humanly possible. Great walls are outlived survivals of an earlier civilization. They are futile. To-day modern industrial nations cannot in fact cut themselves off from commercial intercourse with the rest of the world and maintain adequate standard of living. The damming up of unsalable surpluses and the ruinous cost of domestically producing goods which the nation is economically unfitted to produce are bound to drive down living standards to untenable and provocative levels.

Communication of Ideas

"Furthermore in these days of telegraphs and radios no nation can possibly isolate itself from the spread of ideas, emotions and beliefs and these are infinitely more explosive and disruptive than gun-powder. Even were thorough-going isolation a practical possibility, it would not make us secure when forces of evil are abroad. The supine abandonment of the world to them means to all practical intent siding with the evil against the good. Ultimately, if unchecked, these forces of evil will become sufficiently strengthened to reach and batter down even storm-cellar doors. Thorough-going isolation will not save us from ultimate war.

Liberalizing World Trade

"If from a realistic approach neither resort to war nor attempted isolation offers adequate defence, what then must be the course of a great peace-loving nation in a war-threatened world? Is there no constructive way to safeguard our civilization and to build for peace certain concrete and positive steps? We can and will take them.

"First, we can seek in every practicable way to liberalize world trade and to eliminate or reduce excessive trade barriers.

"Secondly, we can exert a constant and powerful pressure throughout the world against the use of force for the settlement of international conflict. War does not settle problems. It multiplies and intensifies them. We can use our influence potentially to press for settlement through consultation rather than through fighting.

"Thirdly, we can continue to uphold in every way which seems practicable, civilized standards of international conduct. Security and peace are attainable only through building up and maintaining an international order based upon law, justice and mutual confidence. The sanction of the pledged word is the foundation of a rule of law. Even more fundamental are universal and immutable considerations of humanity. We can strive in co-operation with others who share our beliefs, for a world in which might does not make right. Upon these fundamental principles American foreign policy is based. For them we are ready to risk and to sacrifice. Through them alone can we hope to safeguard our civilization."—Central News.

Nanking Brings Down Japanese Bombing Plane

Tremendous Explosion Marks End of First Raid

KWANGHUAMEN HANGARS MADE OBJECTIVE

Nanking, Oct. 6.

In a streak of vivid orange flame, and leaving a trail of black smoke behind, a Japanese bomber this morning crashed near the Kwanghuamen aerodrome and marked the climax of a brief raid on the capital.

The alarm was sounded at 10 o'clock and, 20 minutes later, twelve Japanese aeroplanes appeared in the east and flew across the South City towards the west. They then turned and took up a position in single file preparatory to bombing the Chinese aerodrome, outside Kwanghuamen, in a series of dives. Chinese anti-aircraft kept silent, waiting for the 'planes to come down within range of their fire.

The first Japanese bomber swooped down, dropped its bombs and went away. The heavy anti-aircraft fire caught the second bomber, however, just at the end of its dive and it crashed near the aerodrome, in a mass of flame and smoke.

A third bomber, apparently badly shaken, zigzagged unsteadily in mid-air for some time before it finally regained control and flew away. The other nine 'planes soared upward and left the capital in a south-easterly direction.

Twelve Chinese pursuit 'planes then cruised the sky to watch for the further movements of the visitors. The all-clear signal was sounded at 12.30.

Another Brief Raid

Another brief raid was made on the capital this afternoon, by Japanese 'planes which appeared at 2.45 behind heavy clouds. The only indication of the whereabouts of the visitors were puffs of smoke from bursting shells and anti-aircraft fire.

Three Japanese bombers eventually emerged, circling towards the south and dropping bombs from a great height, again aiming at the aerodrome outside Kwanghuamen.

The Japanese bombers did not dive but kept above the range of anti-aircraft fire. Apparently six heavy bombs were dropped, their loud detonations being heard miles away. At 3.45 the "all-clear" signal was sounded.

Chinese reports claim that thirty Japanese 'planes left Shanghai this morning in two squadrons, one to raid Nanking and the other to raid Kwangteh, Anking and Hsuanchen.

Eight Japanese 'planes also went this afternoon to Tongshan, the famous hot springs resort twelve miles east of Nanking. One of the raiders is said to have been brought down.

Another large unit of Japanese naval aircraft at 3 p.m. yesterday, says a Shanghai communique, staged the second air raid of the day on Nanking, demolishing the airfield at Tahsiaochang. For the first time in many a day more than twelve Chinese fighting 'planes, including Curtiss-Hawks and Boeings, chased the Japanese machines and engaged them in a combat. In the encounter, the communique asserted, eight Chinese planes were shot down, while the Japanese raiders returned to their base without damage.

Canton Bombarded

Hongkong, Oct. 6.

Japanese naval 'planes at 8.30 o'clock this morning successfully bombed the tracks of the Canton-Hankow Railway at a point west of Canton. The bombardment nullified the work of gangs to repair damage done in yesterday's raids on the railway near Lohchong.—Domei.

JAPANESE PLANES VISIT TSINAN

Little Damage Done, Say Chinese Sources

Tsingtao, Oct. 6.

Tsinan was visited by two or three Japanese aeroplanes at 11 o'clock this morning, according to a reliable Chinese source.

The 'planes machine-gunned Chinese positions, but were met by anti-aircraft fire. Little damage was done by either side. Later a number of unidentified 'planes was seen flying over Changtien, 75 miles from Tsinan.—Reuter.

Vessels Leaving

YANGTZE RIVER

PINGWO Oct. 8. Sails for TUNGCHOW on Friday, the 8th inst. at 9 a.m. from Peking Road Jetty. Limited quantity of cargo accepted to Lower River Ports. Passage rate 1st Saloon $15 single $25 return. For freight or passage, apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Tel. 15290. 8-10

SUIWO Oct. 8. From CHINKIANG to HANKOW. —Sails on Monday, Oct. 8th at 4 a.m. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 7-10

NORTH CHINA COAST

LEESANG Oct. 7. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Thursday, Oct. 7th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 7-10

SHENGKING Oct. 10. TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—From French Bund on Sunday, 10th at 10 a.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 10-10

FAUSANG Oct. 12. TSINGTAO, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Tuesday, Oct. 12th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 12-10

SOUTH CHINA COAST

HSIN PEKING Oct. 7. NINGPO.—From French Bund on Thursday, 7th at 3 p.m. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 7-10

SUIYANG Oct. 8. AMOY and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Friday, 8th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 8-10

NEWCHWANG Oct. 10. SWATOW and HONGKONG.—From French Bund on Sunday, 10th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire. Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 10-10

CHAKSANG Oct. 11. SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—Sails from Peking Road Jetty on Monday, Oct. 11th at noon. For freight and passage apply Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Tel. 15290. 11-10

Vessels Leaving

SOUTH CHINA COAST

TAIYUAN Oct. 13. SWATOW, HONGKONG and HAIPHONG.—From French Bund on Wednesday, 13th at noon. For freight and passage apply Butterfield & Swire, Tel. 82020 (French Bund). 13-10

STRAITS AND EUROPE

ANDRE LEBON Oct. 16. MARSEILLES via HONGKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ and PORT SAID.—Messageries Maritimes, 9 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 82034. 16-10

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